Bombay Gazette.

Volume 34. Wednesday, October 29, 1823. No. 1743.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT SEALED TENDERS will be received at the COMMISSARIAT OFFICE SOUTHERN CONCAN, for the supply of the undermentioned MATERIALS required for the construction of the NEW JAIL at *Rutnaghurry*.

The Tenders to express the rates of Articles per Candy or Maund in English weights, the former being equal to 560 lbs. and the latter to 28 lbs. —The other smaller Articles to be stated separately.

The contracting party, if the Tender is accepted, must deliver the whole of the Articles to Ensign OUTRAM *Civil Executive Engineer* and at his Compound at Rutnaghurry within two Months from this date.

Tenders will also be received either for the whole or for part of the undermentioned Materials within 15 days of this date, after which time none can be paid attention to.

Security for the due performance of Contract will be required.

LIST OF MATERIALS.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.

Quantity.

1,500 Concan Candies of Chunam.
10 Candies of Iron.
20 Maunds of Rafter Nails.
20 ——,,—— of Batten Ditto.
10 ——,,—— of Ditto Ditto of 3 Inches Long.
10 Maunds of Nails of 8 to 10 Inches.
32 Iron Double Padlocks.
16 ——,,—— Locks.
16 Pairs of Bolts.
230 Iron Butt Hinges of 5 Inches long
500 ,,——,,——,,—of 4 ——,,——,,—
200 ,, Hooks for Windows of 5 Inches long.
8,000 Screws of different sizes proportioned to the Hinges.
10 Maunds Turpentine.
5 Maunds Varnish.
10 ——,,—— Brass Wire.
50 Large painting Brushes.
30 Small ——,,—— ——,,——
1,00,000 Tiles.
4000 Ridge Tiles.
30,000 Guz. Teak Battens.
3 Candies Hamp.
25 ——,,—— of Coir.
500 Jungle Rafters.
2,000 Bamboos
6,000 Cudjeans.
20 Candies of Jagrie.
10 ——,,—— of Cawth.
1,000 Earthen Pots.
100 Large Ditto.
2,000 Coondies.

N. B.—One Concan Candy Chunam, equal to two and three quarters Bombay Candies Chunam,—in which measure the Chunam must be delivered.

By Order of Government and instructions from the Commissary General.

JAMES GIBBON,
Sub Assist. Comy. Gen.

SOUTHERN CONCAN,
HEAD QUARTERS COMMISS'T. OFFICE
Camp at Dapollie,
18*th October* 1823.

ખબર • હીઆંથી • આપીઈયજે*

શ્રી•રટનાંગારીમાં • નવું•બંદી ખાનું• બાંધેયજે•વાશતે•તેહનો• ફેઠલ•લખેલો•શાંમાંન•તાંહાં•આ પવા•શારૂં•જેઝોઇ•લોક•મોફર• બંદ•ફીવેલાં• પરપોજલો•આપશે તો•શ્રી•શરકાર•તથા• ફમીશારી• જંનરાલનાં•કુકંમથી• દખશાણ•ક્ર ફંણની•ફમીશારી•હાફીશમાં•તાં હાં•પરપોજલો•લેશે*

જેઝોઇ•પરપોજલ• આપશે•તેમાં• દર•જનશનો•ભાવ•તથા•તોલ•ખાં ડી•અથવા•મંગ• પરમાંણે•લખ વો• (દર•ખાંડી•ફિકનાં•અંગરેજી રતલ ૫૬૦ તથા•દર•મંણ•ફિક નાં•અંગરેજી•રતલ ૨૮) પરમાં

જે•લખી•જણાવવું•તેમાં•નો ધલી જનશે•છે•તે•જુદી•લખી•જ ણાવવી*

જેફજનુ•પરપોજલ• ફબુલ•થ શે•તે•ચણીફ•આફ•બચીન•જન શો•આજથી•માશ ૨ માં•શ્રી• રતનાંગારી•મદે• ઇનશાઇન•આ ઉતરાંમ•ફિકરાઇફ્રુઇટીવ•શીવીલ ઇજનેર) નાં•વાડામાં•લઇને• જોડોયાડવું *

ફિવગરે•જેઝોઇ•લોક•ફેઠલ• લખેલી•જનશો•બચી•અથવા•જો ડી•બાબત• પરપોજલો•આજદી નથી•દીન ૧૫ ની•અગાઉ• આપશે•તે•લેશે•તે• ઉપરાંત•આપ શે•તે•લેશે•નહી*

જેચણીનુ• પરપોજલ•ફબુલ• થશે•તે•ચણી•પાશેથી•ફિમખનો• પુરો•ફરી•આપવા•શારૂં•જાંમી ન•લેશે *

શાંમાંનની•ટીપ *

નંગ	જંનશોનુ•નામ*
૧૫૦૦	ઝોફંણની•ખાંડીચુનો*
૧૦	ખાંડી•લોઢેકું*
૨૦	મંણ•તાંશાનાં•ખીલા*

૨૦ મંણુ·રીપનાં·ખીલા *
૧૦ મંણુ·રીપના·ખીલા ૩ ઇચ·લાંબા*
૧૦ મંણુ·ખીલા ૮ થીતે ૧૦ ઇચનાં*
૩૨ લોહોડાંના·દુઈરી·તાલાં
૧૬ લોહોડાંની· કલો*
૧૬ જોડા·બોલટો *
૨૩૦ લોહોડાંનાં·મીજાગરાં· નાંમે·બટ·હીનજીશ ૫ ઇંચ·લાંબાં *
૫૦૦ લોહોડાંનાં·મીજાગરાં· નાંમે·બટહેનજીશ ૪ ઇંચ·લાંબાં*
૨૦૦ લોહોડાંનાં· બારીનાં·કુ ક· ૫ ઇંચ·લાંબાં*
૮૦૦૦ મીજાગરાંનાં· ઘણી·જા તનાં·ઇશકરૂ *
૧૦ મણુ·ટરપીનટાઇનતેલ
૫ મણુ·રોગંન*
૧૦ મણુ·પીતલનો·તાર *
૫૦ મોટા·રંગવાનાંબરશો
૩૦ નાંધલારંગવાનાંબરશો
૧૦૦૦૦૦ નલીઆં*
૪૦૦૦ નલીઆંનાં·ધાંપા*
૩૦૦૦૦ ગજ·શાગવાંની·રીપ *
૩ ખાંડી·શાંણુ *
૨૫ ખાંડી·કાથો·ઈટલેજે·શે નડરી*
૫૦૦ વીજાઈલી·વાંશાં*
૨૦૦૦ બાંબુઓ*
૬૦૦૦ જાહાવલી*
૨૦ ખાંડી·ગોર*
૧૦ ખાંડીકાઠ·રંગનેવાશતે
૧૦૦૦ મટોડીની·ધાગર*
૧૦૦ મોટી·મટોડીની·ગાધર
૨૦૦૦ કુંડીઓ*
૬૨·કોકંનની·ચુનાની·ખાંડી·ઈક તેહની·શ્રી·મુમબઇની·ખાંડી· પો ણાંતરણ·બરાબર·ઈ·માપ· ૫૨ માંણે·ચુનો·આપવોજોઇશે*
દખણુ·કોકંણુ·હેડ·કુવા
૨૮૨· કમીશારી· હાફીશ
કાંપ·ડાપુલી· તા૦ ૧૭
મી·અકટોબર ૧૮૨૩
શરકારનાં·કુકંમથી·તથા·કાંમે શારી·જનરાલનાં·કહેઆથી
જીમશ· ગીબન· શાહેબ·આ શીશટેનટ·કાંમેશારી·જનરાલ*

ज्याहीरात

हिजकडून कळविलें आहे कीं रत्नागिरींत तुरंग बांधावयाचा आहे त्यासाठीं पुढील लिहिलेले जे सरजाम त्यांचे किंमतवार करारनामे लिहून लाखोटेकरून दक्षिण कोंकणांतील कामेसरी हपिसांत घेतले जातील॥

त्या सरंजामाच मोल इंग्लेशाचे वजनाने ५६० फौंडांची खंडी अथवा २८ फौंडांचा मण यां प्रमाणे किंमतवार करारनाम्यांत लिहून कळवावें आणि दुसरे लाहान सरजामाचें मोल वेगळें वेगळें कळवावें॥

खंड करणारे जे त्यांचे करारनामे मान्य जाले तर त्यानी या तारिखेपासून दोन महिन्यांत ते सर्व सरंजाम रत्नागिरींत एनसैन अउत्रेम सरकारी कर्ता इंजनेर याचे वाड्यांत आणून दिल्हे पाहिजेत

पुढील लिहिलेले सरंजाम यां सगळ्याचे किंवा थोडे थोडे देण्याचे करारनामे या तारिखेपासून पंधरा दिवसांत घेतले जातील परंतु पंधरा दिवसा नंतर करारनामे विचारांत येणार नाहींत॥

असे खंडाचे भरतीविषईं निशा दिल्ही पाहिजे॥

सरजामाची नावनिशी

भर्णा	सरंजामाचीं नामे
१५००	खंडी चुन्याच्या कोंकणी
१०	खंडी लोखंड
२०	मण वास्याचे खिळे
२०	मण रिपांचे खिळे
१०	मण रिपांचे खिळे लाब इंच ३
१०	मण खिळे लांब इंच ८ किंवा १०
३२	लोखंडी दुकांटी ठाळीं
१६	लोखंडी टाळीं
१६	जोड कोंयडे
२३०	लोखंडी बट बिजाग्रीं लांब इंच ५
५००	तसींच दुसरीं बिजाग्रीं लांब इंच ४
२००	लोखंडी आंकडे खिडक्यासाठीं लांब इंच ५
८०००	मळसूत्रें मोठीं व लाहान बिजाग्रया प्रमाण
१०	मण नक्तेल
५	मण फार्नेश
१०	पितळी तार मण
५०	रंगायाचे कुंचे
३०	रंग देण्याचे लाहान कुंचे
१०००००	कवलें
३००००	गज रिपा सागली
३	खंडी ताग
२५	काथ खंडी
५००	विदळी वांसे
२०००	बांबु
६०००	झांवळ्या
२०	खंडी काकवी
१०	खंडी काथ
१०००	मडकीं
१००	मोठीं मडकीं
२०००	कुंड्या
४०००	धोण्यांची कवलें

खंचीत जाणावें कीं मुबइच्या चुन्याच्या पावणे तीन खंडीची कोंकणी चुन्याची १ खंडी आहे याप्रमाण चुना दिल्हा पाहिजे॥

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सर
सरकारचे आज्ञेवरून आणि श्रेष्ठ का
मेसरीचे सांगण्यावरून आहे
जेम्स गिब्बन
सब आसिस्तंत कामेसरी जनरल
दक्षिण कोंकण हेदक्वाटर कामे
सरी हपोस दापालीचे व्यापांत
आकटांबर १८ सन १८२३

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC ACTION
ON MONDAY THE 2ND NOV. NEXT.
At 12 o'Clock on the Forenoon,
ON THE
Esplanade,
NEAR THE
CHURCH GATE.

A FEW Double, and Single Poled Tents. The Property, belonging to different Gentlemen, about to leave for out Stations.

Bombay 29th October 1823.

Eduljee Cursesjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
At 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon
OF WEDNESDAY THE 26TH NOVEMBER.
BY ORDER OF THE
Executors
To the last Will and Testament
OF THE LATE
Jonathan Michie;
Captain in the Bomday Army.

THE House in the Fort at present occupied by A. S. LE MESSURIER Esq. situated off Rampart Row and immediately in the rear of Lieutenant Col. AITCHISON'S House.

The conditions will be made known at the time of Sale, and the title Deeds may be inspected on application to EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.

Bombay, 29th October 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
ON MONDAY THE 17TH NOVEMBER NEXT
If not previously Sold by private bargain.

TWO Camp Cases made by Grayhurst and Harvey fitted up with modern Plate and Plated Ware, part of the Effects of the late

---

CAPTAIN SOILLIEUX
DECEASED.

The above will be disposed of either in Separate lots or altogether as most convenient to the Majority of purchasers.

N. B.—A list of the above may be seen at the Auction Rooms.

Bombay 29th October 1823.

Hindoostanee
AND
Persian
BOOKS.
Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
HAVE RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.

SEVERAL Copies of Galchrist's Dectionary with various publication by the same author also the following edited by Mr. W. C. SMYTH formerly of the Bengal Civil Sirvice—Huntir's Hindoostanee Dictionary Lutifi Hindee, and Persian Moonshee.

Bombay 29th October 1823.

A CARD.

THE Subscribers to the Raffle for Mr. ACKERMAN'S Publications, are respectfully informed, that the Raffle will take place at MESSRS. KEMPT and Co. Shop.

On Saturday the 1st of November 1823.

Bombay, 29th October 1823.

For Sale
ON COMMISSION.

A HANDSOME Chariot in very good order with Brass Harness almost new, Spare Wheels, and a pair of excellent Arab Horses well broke in. Terms moderate, may be seen on application at MESSRS. KEMPT and Co's.

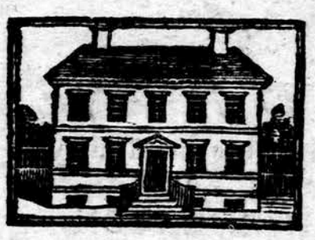
Bombay 29th October 1823.

Kempt and Co.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT A
GODWN
UNDER THE OLD
Gazette Office
IN FORBES STREET
ON SATURDAY THE 8TH OF NOVEMBER.

14 Qr. Casks of Sercial. It has been some months in the Country, imported per Treumph and may be tasted, on application at KEMPT and Co. Shop.

Bombay, October 29th 1823.

To be Sold
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On the 8th of November next,
AT 4 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON
By the Administratrix of the late
Mr. Rozario De Quadros
ON THE
PREMISES.



A SUBSTANTIAL and well built Spacious HOUSE with GARDEN, well Stocked with VALUABLE FRUIT TREES at Mazagong behind the grove formerly the late *Sir Miguel de Lima's House*; the House is in occupation still by the family of the said late MR. QUADROS.

The property may be seen and examined at any time on application to SIR ROGER DE FARIA, where further particulars may be known, and the conditions of the Sale.

(c.) Bombay 3d Oct. 1823.

જાહેર·લીલાંઉ·કરીને·વેચશે*

મરનાર·શર·રાજર·દે·ક્રુઆદ
રોશની·વકીલાટંત·તારીખ ૮ મી
આવતી·નવેમબરને·દીને·બપોર
નાં·કલાક· ૪ નાં·ઘેરે·ફિ·પાકી
તથા·શારી· બાંધણીનુછે·તે·મયે
બાગ·તથા·ક્રુવો·તથા· ફલ·તથા·
ફલારનાં·જાડોછે·તે·શાઠે·વેચશે
ફિ·મીલકત·શ્રી· મજગાંમમાં·શર·
મીગેલ·દે·લીમાઇ·શોજા·નાં·જુના·
ઘેરની·પછવાડે·દરાખનાં·માંડ
વાની·પાશેછે·ફિ·ઘેરમાં· હજી·
શ્રધી·મરનાર·મીશનર· ક્રુઆદરો
શનુ· કટંમ·રેહેછે*

ફિ· મીલકત·શર·રાજર·દે · ફેરી
આને·પુછેઆથી· હરકિ·વખતે·જો
વા·તથા·તપાશવા·શારૂં · રજા·મ

લશે•અને•ફની•શરવે• વીગતવાર
તથા•વેચાણની• બોલી• એજ• થ
ણીને•પુછેઆથી•માલમ•પડશે *
તા૦ 3 જી•અકટોબર ૧૮૨3

FOR PRIVATE SALE
IN THE WAREHOUSE
UNDER THE OFFICE
OF
DHACKJEE DADAJEE
OPPOSITE TO THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S
COTTON SCREWS,
JAMSETJEE PESTONJEE PONCHEAJEE,
HAS A FEW CASKS
OF
HODGSON'S
Pale Ale
OF
SUPERIOR QUALITY LATELY IMPORTED
PER
LAYTON
Captain David Miller,
AT 55 Rs. PER CASKS
TERMS—CASH.
Bombay, 23d October 1823.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT WASSOODEW PURSHOTUMJEE of Bombay Hindue Inhabitant has purchasd of NOORBEEBEE of Bombay Moorwoman all that piecc or parcel of Ground or Garden situated without the Town Walls in Mazagon, and bounded as follows; to witness on, the East by the Ground or Garden of the Punchyet of Khajee, on the West by the Ground or Garden of JEWAJEE MERWANJEE Parsee, on the North by a Cross road leading from the Parell road to the Sans Souci House & on the South by the House or Garden of JAMSETJEE JEEJEE; any person or persons having any Claim or demand or being otherwise interested therein are to make known the same in the Office of F. AYRTON Esquire or to the said WASSOODEW PURSHOTUMJEE'S within fourteen days from the date hereof or eles he, she or they will be precluded therein.

Bombay, 29th October 1823.

Wanted.

A CAMERA OBSCURA OF LARGE SIZE REFER TO PRINCEP & Co.

Bombay, 29th October 1823.

જોઈએ છે*
ફિક•(ફાંમરા•આબારાફીઉરા)
મોટી•શજનુ•જેની•પાશે•હોઈ
તે•પરેનશેપની•ઝંમપનીને•તાંહાં•
જાહેર•કરે*

તા૦ ૨૮ મી•અકટોબર ૧૮૨3

For London Direct
THE SHIP
England.
CAPTAIN JOHN REAY,
Daily expected from
COLUMBO,

FROM which Port she was to sail for Bombay on the 20th Ultimo according to advice received.

For Freight or Passage apply to PRINSEP and CO.

N. B.—She will probably be dispacth ed in all November, her Cargo being mostly engaged.

Bombay, 15th October 1823.

Passage to England
THE SHIP
Katherine Stewart Forbes,
OF 500 TONS
Ingram Chapman
COMMANDER.

HAS superior accommodations for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will Sail for London between the 15th and 20th of December.

Applications may be addressed to Captain CHAPMAN at the Office of Messrs. FORBES & Co.

Bombay 29th October, 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 16th October 1823.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Hon'ble the Governorin Council has been pleased in the General Department, to appoint Assistant Surgeon R. T. Barra to the charge of the Lunatic Asylum, in the room of Assitant Surgeon Hathway, and Assistant Surgeon D. Shaw to succeed Mr. Barra, as Vaccinator at the Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 18th October, 1823.

The leave of absence to Nagpoore granted on the 30th May last to Lieutenant Stack of the 3d Regiment of Light Cavalry, is extended to the 30th November. next.

Bombay Castle, 18th October 1823,

At the request of Ensign A. C Heighington, of the European Regiment, and Ensign E. T. Tompson of the last or Grenadier Regiment N. I. the former of those Officers is transferred to the 1st or Grenadier Regiment as tenth Ensign, next below J. C. Bowater, and the latter to the European Regiment as seventh Ensign next below Ensign T. G. Fraser.

Ensign Heighington will take rank in his Regiment from the 7th of March, and Ensign Tompso from the 1st April 1823.

Bombay Castle, 20th October 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment by Lieutenant Colonel Turner in October 1822, of Lieut. and Quarter Master Sparrow of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry to act as Adjutant to the Regiment in the absence of Lieutenant Hunter on sick certificate.

Bombay Castle, 21st October 1823.

Lieutenant Swa son of the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment is relieved from the Survey in the Deckan, on which he s at present employed, and appointed Adjutant to that Battalion in the room of Lieut. Foquett removed on the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Bombay Castle, 23d October. 1823.

Referring to Government General Order of 4th September 1806, July 1823, it is to be clearly understood that Prisoners in summoning evidence on their defence, are not in any instance to be exposed to an expense beyond what is allowed to persons summoned to Courts Martial on the public account.

Persons hereafter summoned by Prisoners will draw the public allowance in a similar manner with other evidences, and Government will subsequently determine whether or not the expense incurred, shall be brought against the individuals at whose instance the citations might have been given.

Bombay Castle, 24th October, 1823,

Captain Marcus Blackall of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for the recovery of his health, for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary,

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

" None that with Kindred consciousness endued,
" If we were not, would seem to smile the less
" Of all that flattered, followed, sought, and sued
" This is to be alone, this, this is solitude
BYRON

The full force of the remark contained in the above lines, is possibly more felt in the Army in India than will be willingly admitted; but whoever fairly and candidly reflects on what constantly passes before him, will I think acknowledge, we are sometimes doomed to experience, the solitude they describe.

There are few societies in the world, that have so much real sociability, and warm hospitality, as the Military society of the Company's Army in India; there is a light heartedness amongst its members, combined with an open frankness of manner, which at once makes the stranger at Home, and tells him he is welcome; but this feeling seldom extends further, the warmer and kinder passions of the heart appear but to touch the surface, and are as transient as the passing Hour, and the most melancholy Events make little or no impression beyond the slight feeling of regret excited at the moment of their occurrence.

The gloom cast over our society, by the death of its most esteemed members, passes away like a fleeting shadow; all recollection of the noblest of our comrades, soon fades from our memories, and every trace of them, seems blown to the winds, with the last Volley of Musquetry that peels over their graves, while the empty pageantry of a military funeral (where the moment

he Body is hidden from the View the melancholy strains that accompanied it to the Grave are succeeded by the lively march of the returning funeral party) is no bad exemplification of the regret that attends the individuals to whom this honor is paid.

To what it may be asked, can this indifference be attributed, why should real friendship, which beems with such splendour in our Native Land, be so rare a jewel in this Land of the Sun? The Enquiry is an interesting one, and I think a fair and impartial investigation will lead us, to attribute it to the following Causes.—1st From nearly all of us flattering ourselves, that we are but sojourners in the croud, all looking anxiously forward, to the happy hour of return, to our Native Country, and the friends of our Youth.—Our minds thus occupied, with a never ceasing desire, to quit the scenes in which we are in imagination but for a Time entangled, are not likely to receive, any lasting impressions of friendship or regard for those, who are merely considered as companions of the day—2udly From the Feelings of the kinder hearted, becoming in a short Time blunted, from constantly seeing their oldest acquaintances sinking round them; under the accumulated evils, of the climate and disappointed hopes.—They thus soon become not only careless of the fate of others, but reckless of their own; while Ifear, some few may be found, who from the nature of the service, find some thing in the Misfortunes of their Comrades that does not displease them.

TRIM.

THE GAZETTE
BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH OCTOBER 1823.

We have at length the pleasure to announce the arrival of the Katherine Stewart Forbes, Capt. Chapman from England 9th June, She touched at Madeira and Calicut.

PASSENGERS.

Per Katherine Stewart Forbes.—Mrs. Morley, Mrs. Keays Mrs. Forster, Miss Forster, Miss E. Forster, James Morley, Esq. Rev. R. G. Keay, Messrs. Erskine, Richards and Metcalfe *Writers*, Messrs. Lawrence, Stockley and Fullarton *Cadets*.

And the Thomas Grenville Capt. Manning, 19th June, at Calcutta, from England.

PASSENGERS.

Per H. C. Ship Thomas Grenville.—The Right Revd. Regd. Heber, D. D. Lord Bishop of Calcutta.—Mrs. Amelia Heber, and an Infant Daughter; Lady Macnaghten; Mrs. Colonel McGregor; Mrs. Catherine Pecker; Miss Susan Paton; Miss Harriet Shakespears; Miss Alicia Macnaghten; Miss Eliza Vanrenen; Miss Catherine J. Vanrenen; Lieut. Col. G. Pennington; Major F. Sackville; and Captain James Pecket, Bengal Establishment. Mr. Geo. Chester, Senior Merchant; Mr. Elliot Macnaghten; Mr. James Mackintosh, Free Merchant; Messrs. Hugh V. Hathorn, Alexander Grant, and James Hare, Writers; Mr. Richard Shaw, Assist. Surgeon; Messrs. Francis Gresley, Francis Grote, Francis Swinley, Henry Jno. McGeorge, and Arthur Conally, Cadets; Mr. William Hollis, Volunteer; Rewers, Constable; Messrs. William Cutler and John Carty, Ostlers, H. C. Recruits in charge of Horses; Mr. Robert Cuthbertson, for Penang.

The News brought by the Thomas Grenville is only three days later than what we have received by the Castlereagh; and the greater part of the intelligence coming from very questionable authority viz. from Madrid Telegraphic dispatches, published in the Paris Papers, we must leave it to our readers to affix the measure of credibility to which the accounts, which we publish in another part of the paper, are entitled.

The latest intelligence of the military operations in the Peninsular is dated from Madrid the 7 June. It appears that King Ferdinand and his Court were then at Seville, and that it was undetermined whether it should be removed to Cadiz, Puerto Santa Maria, or Badajoz.

The French Army is said to have met with little or no impediment in its progress towards the Spanish Capital; & the accounts would incline us to believe that it was evacuated by the Spanish Army some time before the arrival of the French, & that the latter entered without opposition. In noticing these facts, we are far from concluding, or wishing our readers to conclude, that the occupation of Madrid by the French affords any just ground for supposing, that the latter have advanced any further in their project of subjugating Spain to the dictation of King Ferdinand, than when they first entered the Spanish territory. In the last Peninsular War Buonaparté in 1812, with an army of 150,000 men, reduced, and took posession of Madrid. But Buonaparté's experience on that occasion, discovered to him, that mere possession and conquest were not convertible terms. Meanwhile it seems that Mina, with his army has actually got into France, and is carrying matters, with a high hand, in the Northern part of the district of Cerdagna.

Rumours of an anti-constitutional disposition having shewn itself in Portugal appear to have acquired some strength; but no authentic information has been received on the subject. The Report comes through the French papers.

We continue to publish at length those parts of the Parliamentary Debates which we consider most likely to interest our readers. In to day's paper will be found the greater part of the Report of the second night's Debate on the question of Foreign Policy, discussed in the House of Commons. We shall for the present advert only to one topic contained in the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer & connected with the characters of the individuals who compose the present French Cabinet. Mr. Robinson says "So changeable on the subject of War were the French counsels, that the Government of one day was not prepared to answer for the opinions it might entertain on the next." An admission of the Ministers which, we think satisfactorily shews that, if during this vacillating conduct of the French Ministry a more firm and decisive tone on the part of Great Britain had been adopted; the result might have been to avert the unjust aggression of France on the liberty of Spain.

In compliance with the suggestions of some of our friends and Subscribers, who seem to think, that it would have been more satisfactory to our Readers, and particularly to those at a distance from the Presidency, if we had stated in our Paper of Wednesday last the ground on which we rest our claim to authenticity, in respect to the report of the proceedings of the Court of Recorder, published in the Gazette of the 15th Inst. we now desire to say that the report in question was taken down in short hand, during the sitting of the Court on the 7th preceding, and we have the satisfaction of adding, that we have been assured by all those persons, with whom we have had an opportunity of communicating on the subject, and whose attendance at the Court House enabled them to speak from personal observation, that the report appears to them to be as faithful a record of the proceedings of that day, as could possible be framed.

The Layton will we understand sail to morrow.

Another instance of an Earthquake being felt at Sea, has been communicated to us by Captain Miller of the Layton.

On the Voyage from London to Bombay, on the 27th July last, the Layton being in So. Latitude 35° 19' not far to the westward of Tristran d' Acunha, at ½ past 11 P. M. a shock of an earthquake was felt so strongly that it awoke every person in the Ship; it was a trembling motion, similar to that produced by a Ship forcing its way over a wreck or a Coral bed. The hands were turned up; and every part of the vessel examined, but no injury of any kind could be discovered; the trembling was accompanied with a hissing noise. On the following

night at about half past two, another and more violent shock was felt which lasted a few seconds, but not so long as the first. On the 31st, in Lat. 36-51—, the Layton having in the meantime run between 5 and 6 degrees to the Eastward, the Dutch Brig Phelentait, bound to Batavia, was spoken with, and her Master reported that the first shock, but not the second, had been felt on board his Vessel.

Courier.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Captain F. Hickes, 2d Extra Batt.
Lieut. H. Clarkson, 2d Batt. 2d Regt.
Ensign O. F. Sturt, 1st | 5th Regt. M. N. I.
Ensign G. Thornton, 1st | 10th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. J. Swanson, Deckun Survy Department.
Lieut. S. Tallir, 2d | 12th Regt.
Cadet George C. Stockley, Infentry.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. E. McCarthy, 47th Regt.
Asst. Surg. Dalgairns.
Capt. Moore, Pay Master.
Lieut. Humphrey Lyons, 12th Regt,
Capt. Jervis, 3d Light Cavalry.
Ensign Robt. Stortreed 2d | 7th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. T. C. Parr, 1st | 4th Regiment.
Asst. Surg. Bird, Horse Artillery.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE, and NAVAL REPORT.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 22, Spanish Ship Premeiro de Mayo, belonging to Manilla, Juan Villa, from Muscat, 11th Oct.

Do. Brig Sallamty, Nacqudah, Sazoo Parsoo, from Callecut, 1 Sept.

27, Ship Katherine Stewart Forbes, Engram Chapman, from England 9th June and touched at Madeira and Calicut.

PASSENGERS.

Per Katherine Stuart Forbes.—Mrs. Morley. Mrs. Keays Mrs. Forster, Miss Forster, Miss E. Forster, James Morley, Esq Revd. R. G. Keays, Messrs. Erskine, Richards, Metcalfe, *Writers* Messrs. H. Lawrence, Fullerton, and Stockley *Cadets*.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 22, Ship Keesrovie, J. A. Edwin, to Persian Gulph.

24, Ship Carron, Thos. McCarthy, to Calcutta.

Do. Brig Praim, Syrang, Adonjee to Bhournagur,

27, Ship La Constance, A. Regnaud, to Mauritius.

PASSENGERS.

By Kusrovie.—Mrs. Jervis, and Child Captain Jervis, Cavalry, Lieut, Leyman H. M. 34 Regt.

Do. Constance Mrs. Bathfield Mr. William Bathfield Mr. Nitsch.

SHIPS LOADING.

English..—Royal Charlotte, for London.
Layton, for ditto.
Castlereagh, for ditto.

Calcutta

Arrivals.—Oct. 2d Danish Schooner Venus, Captain B. Tyhn, from Leghorn 16th April.

Oct. 4th Hon. Campany's Ships Princess Charlotte of Wales, Captain C. B. Gribble, from England 29th May, and Madras 24th Sept. and Thomas Grenville, Captain Manning, from England 9th June; & the Ship Lady Nugent, Captain R. Boon from Padang 10th July.

Oct. 5th Ship Neptune, Captain W. E. Edward, from Bombay 2d Sept and Ship Bombay, Captain S. Parker, from Bombay 10th Sept, and Point de Gally 19th ditto.

PASSENGERS.

Per Nuptue :— Captain S. M. Sim, 11th N. I. and Mr. S. Higger, Free Mariner.

Per Bombay, from Bombay.—Mr. Thos. Johnstone.

DEPARTURE.—Oct. 1st French Brig Entre prenant, Captain Roquefeuil, for Bourbon.

Oct. 3d Ship Mary Ann, Captain Charles Cowles, for Blackwood Harbour.

Bombay.

MARRIAGES.

On the 7th Ultimo at St. Thos. Church by the Revd. Thos. Carr Captain Thos. McCarthy of the Ship Carron to Mrs. Capon, widow of the late Captain W. G. Capon.

BIRTHS.

On the 25th Instant Mrs. Leggett, of a Son.

On Monday the 27th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Couper, of the Engineers, of a Daughter.

On Tuesday the 28th Inst. the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel E. W. Shuldham, Quarter Master General of the Army of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 7th instant, the Infant Son of Lieut. Worthy Line Adjt. Rajkote.

At Tannah on the 20th instant, the infant daughter of Mr. Francis Horne, aged one Month and 26th days.

At Serampore on the 5th October in his 36th year, Henry Allen Williams Esq. Commercial Resident at Jungypore eldest son of Hy. Thos. Williams Esq. of London.

On the 27th instant, at the residence of the apostolique Vicar in Medow Street after a painful, and lingering illness which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, the Reverend Fr. John Luis Vicar General to the Bishop of Antiphila and Apostolical Vicar in the Dominions of the Great Mogul residing at Bombay, aged 52 years and 3 months deeply regretted by all who had the pleasure to know him. His remains were interced yesterday with every mark of respect due to this venerable Friar, to which attended the whole Catholic clergy of the Island, and all his friends.

Calcutta.

MARRIAGES.

At Serampore, on the 26th September, at the house of His Excellency the Governor Krefting, by the Reverend Mr. Henderson, Chaplain to His Excellency the Governor General, Captain Walter Snow, of His Majesty's Service, to Sophia Fredericka, eldest daughter of the late N. Robeholm, Esq. of the Civil Service.

At Chanda, near Nagapore, on the 14th September. by the Reverend H, C. Bankes, Captain Gavin Ralston Crawfurd, Superintendent of Affairs, to Charlotte Ann, second Daughter of the late William Dring, Esq. Calcutta;—and on the same day and place, Lieutenant John Staniforth Pitts, of the Bengal European Regiment, to Cornelia Harvey, third Daughter of the late William Dring. Esq. Calcutta.

BIRTHS.

At Kidderpore, on Wednesday, the 1st October Mrs. Shearman of a Son.

On the 12th of August last, at Nathpore, the lady of Captain J. Gerrard, Agent for Timber, of a Son.

DEATHS.

In Garden Reach, on Tuesday, the 30th September, Mr. Black, late Chief Officer of the Brig Caroline, belonging to Messrs. Breen and Co. This fine young man was unfortunately drowned by falling out of a boat along side his vessel.

At Calcutta, on Sunday, the 28th September, Wm. Jefferies, and on the 2d October, Turton Joseph, Twin Sons of Mr. Hooper, Town Hall, aged 4 months.

At Calcutta, on the 4th Octoper, Captain B. S. Woodhead, formerly Commander of the Ship Eliza, aged 29 years and 6 months.

Madras,

BIRTHS.

At the Mount, on Saturday, the 4th instant, the Lady of J. Stephenson, Esq. of the Horse Brigade, of a daughter.

At Pondicherry, on the 1st Instant, the Lady of G. D. Drury, Esq. Civil Service, of a Son.

At Trichinopoly, on Sunday, the 5th instant, the Lady of Captain Charles Augustus, Elderton, Military Paymaster, Southern Division, of a Daughter.

At Bellary, on the 22d ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant A. Fraser, Quarter Masters of the 2d Battalion 23d Regiment N. I. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 6th instant, at the Presidency, Edward Richard Sullivan, Esq. of the Honourable Company's Civil Service, on this Establishment, sincerely and generally regretted.

On the 29th ultimo, Mr. W. K. Tolson, Son of the late Major General R. Tolson, of this Establishment.

In Camp at Jaulnah, on the 24th September, Richard Henry, the infant Son of Lieutenant R. Gibbings.

Calcutta.

To the Editor of the Government Gazette.

SIR,

Calcutta.

Should you think the following short sketch of Singapore worth insertion, I would feel obliged by your making it public—and as it does not commence until the close of 1822, it may probably be in some measure new to the Public, and at any rate interesting to your mercantile readers.

"Hitherto little as could have been experienced for the assistance of an infant settlement either in funds, or public interest, had been bestowed upon Singapore."—Government though feeling and duly appreciating the beneficial results likely to arise from the colony were nevertheless equally undecided in affording that commencement which was looked forward to—and would have been unquestionably a strong stimulus to public spirited and speculative individuals—who have on all occasions shewn a determination to prosecute the advantages of their situation. The Merchants of Singapore begin at length to surmount all difficulties—and as it were the foundation stone of the "Emporium" is already laid, Godowns and houses are rising fast on all sides, and marking by their daily progress the general spirit of the settlement—the South Eastern side of the River, which was previous to the arrival of Sir S. Raffles, a mere marsh of the worst description: and when taken possession of, by the English, covered with many grove jungle---and overflowed in some places 4 feet by the high tides daily—was wrested by hard labour from its useless state, and converted into the most valuable spot upon the whole Island. It will form the centre of the Commercial Establishments. Roads have been made in various directions over the same marsh, of the most desirable construction, and every encouragement given to individual industry—a Bridge is erecting across the river which was a most desired improvement—it is of a great length with a double draw in the centre to allow the largest vessels to pass up the River at any time—there being almost all the way from 9 to 15 feet at low water.—The Chinese have manifested a spirit of colonization far exceeding what could have been expected from existing circumstances—new streets, &c. have lined out for them intersecting each other at right angles—and the order and regularity which have been preserved in each distinct Compong defies description.—By a seasonable regulation every house has a verandah of 6 feet, facing every street, which in the worst weather allows business of all Kinds to be carried on from one end of the town to the other without the chance of damage. The difficulties which Sir. S. Raffles had to surmount in the first place were of no ordinary nature, but to a ready and comprehensive mind like his, obstacles opposing, however many, only shewed his extensive knowledge and capabilty of turning every thing as he wished with the most complete success—Houses were removed—and rebuilt on other sites, and the places formerly possessed by a heard

of petty dealers, Chinese and others, occupied by noble godowns in the short space of a few months, and to the satisfaction of all parties.—The "fish market" which in a place where the population chiefly exist upon fish, and where I may say hundreds of pounds are brought in daily become a great nuisance from those parts which were thrown away, and became putrified, has been removed over the sea, upon a frame work well planned by a man of considerable talent.

A road has been executed across the Island to the Rangone river which is from 200 to 500 hundred feet broad. By this a passage is opened overland with all the native states on the East Coast of the Malayan Peninsula and even to Siam itself.—Since the Mission of Mr. Crawfurd we have had an increase of our Siam and Cochin Chinese imports, and every prospect of a still further intercourse, as we were visited lately by two war junks belonging to the King of Cochin China who proceeded onwards to Prince Wales Island in furtherance of their Mission.—They were received kindly by Sir S. Raffles. The Siamese also sometime ago obtained a grant of ground at Singapore and it is supposed we shall soon have a large company of that nation residing here.

The "Singapore institution" gets on slowly, though every encouragement is given to it; there are many obstacles to surmount regarding the materials, bricks, the chief requisite, being very scarce and badly made at Singapore.—We understand the Institution have begun a kiln from their own funds which is the only way to ensure a regular supply. Dr. Morrison, the worthy projector of the one at Malacca, which has been given up in favor of the Singapore College, and thrown into it, is soon expected to return. The foundation stone was laid by the Hon'ble Sir, S. Raffles in masonic style under a salute, and the benediction from the Revd. J. Milton, We sincerely wish its success, the plan is upon a grand scale, and the trustees have appointed an officer of the Artillery Architect.

Since the landing of St. Stamford Raffles down to the present time every thing went on well, and in every instance the good of the settlement alone has been consulted. No private interests have been allowed to infringe upon public measures, and the inhabitants of Singapore only regret the early departure of the Lieutenant Governor. However celebrated Mr. Crawfurd may be, his administration can only be looked forward to, whereas we have to lose the countenance of one who has always given perfect satisfaction.

Things have however been put in a train for further progress, and our change from the local effects of Bencoolen to the pleasing prospect of being immediately under the Supreme Government is duly appreciated, the daily increase of Singapore in all respects, both local and mercantile, pronounce at once its determined celebrity. Rumours of hostilities on the continent have reached us, but we feel confident that our open and valuable straits will be protected by our gallant Navy.

The name assumed and universally allowed to the settlement is enough to damp its future prospects. As the "Emporium" it must be a grand and magnificient mercantile colony, and that it is entitled to that term no one will dispute, situated so centrically as it is, and such universal and fast increasing trade.

Sir S. Raffles is gone and we have received his successor.

A SETTLER.

Singapore, June 16, 1823.

EXTRAORDINAY RISE OF THE HOOGLY.

The late heavy and continued rains we have experienced at the presidency, since the commencement of the last springs, about the 17th ultimo, have, it appears, occasioned another alarming rise of the river, which has already produced the most disastrous consequences at some of the foreign settlements. The water here, at the presidency, on the very lowest of the leap tides, is already over the Esplanade; and on the approaching springs which lift tonight, it is feared, it will flow into the Bankshall. At Chandernagore, we are informed, that the bank of the river is completely overflown, and the town inundated; so that the inhabitants have been forced to erect choppahs on the roofs of the houses. We hope, and trust, that this report will turn out to be exaggerated; but the following statement exhibiting the unprecedented rise of the river here, from actual observations on Monday and Tuesday, serves to shew that these reports are not without some foundation:—

"Calculating from the lowest fall of the Hoogly, the tide yesterday, (Monday), nearly the dead of the neaps, (being high water at ½ past 8 o'clock,) rose to 21 feet 9 inches—a most extraordinary occurrence; but what is still more, it ebbed only during the day 1 foot 3 inches; at ½ past 6, the tide again began to flow, and rose to 20 feet 3 inches. Yesterday morning it feel at ½ past 6, only to 18 feet 6 inches, and rose at ½ past 9 to 20 feet 6 inches. This is higher by 8 feet 3 inches, at low water, than was known during 23 years, perhaps much more: as high as it was, it is 4 inches lower than we have had it already this, and other seasons. We understand, there must have been some obstruction at the mouth of the river,—caused probably by the rivers from the westward over-flowing,—and perhaps by the sea from a continuation of S. E. winds, which acting, as a drain, prevents the waters going off."

DINNER TO R. C. FERGUSSON, ESQ.

We are authorized to intimate, that the Parting Dinner proposed to be given to the Advocate General, at the TOWN HALL, to-morrow, has been postponed to the day previous to that of Mr. Fergusson's embarkation for Europe; of which due notice will be given.

SENIOR LIST OF THE BENGAL ARMY.

We understand, that accounts have been received of the deaths of Lieutenant-Generals Hussey and Hardyman, on the retired list. This, we believe, will remove two officers from the effective strength of the army. Sir Robert Blair, we observe, is senior Colonel at present; but the two immediately succeeding Lieutenant-General Macintyre and Major-General Gordon, are Colonels of precisely the same date. Upon referring, however, to Colonel Ball's gradation list, published in 1811, we find the following to be the dates of their *previous* commissions:—

Macintyre, Major, 1st March 1798—Lieut.-Col. 1st Jan. 1798

Gordon, Major, 29th May 1800—Lieut.-Col. 5th Oct. 1800

This, therefore, we suppose, settles the point beyond a doubt, in favour of Lieutenant-General Macintyre.

Calcutta Journal. Oct. 1.

English News.

We extract the following from the Calcutta Papers.

(From the Moniteur of Saturday June 14.—*Official Part.)*

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

Sequal of the Telegraphic Despatch from the Major-General, dated June 9, *communicated on the* 12*th, in the Morning: received at Paris at five in the evening.*

A letter, which we have intercepted, and which is addressed to the Constitutional General Lopez-Bannos, states that on the 1st of June the constitution was abolished at Lisbon.

A Portuguese offieers, arrived at Madrid, announces that the Count d'Amarante, has returned to Portugal, where he states that the triumph of the royal cause is complete.

[*The Calcutta Journal,—October* 2.

Lord Hastings.—A private letter dated 8th June, mentions, that his Lordship had reached Genoa, and was expected in England for a short time.

The MORNING HERALD of the 17th of June, has the following article on the subject of Spain, and the pretended counter revolution in Portugal.

The Morning Herald, Tuesday, June 17.—The Paris papers of Saturday contain no further news of the attempt at counter-revolution in Portugal; nor is there in them any thing interesting relative to the operations in Spain. From some scattered paragraphs, in the form of private letters from Madrid, it would appear that the city is far from tranquil. Houses are attacked, and blood flows almost daily in the streets-notwithstanding every attempt of the French to prevent it. It is not popular animosities alone, however, that cause distraction. Madrid is represented as being again the *focus* of party intrigue. The Grandees, even those who signed, or who are set down as having signed, the address to the French Prince, are divided against each other—one part, the majority, being in favour of a pure despotism, whilst the remainder demand a Constitution of two Chambers. Meetings of the latter are held secretly, in concert, it is stated, with Martinez de la Roza whose guilty participation in the affair of the memorable 7th of July is no longer doubted. It is stated, that Abisbal succeeded in obtaining an audience of the Duke of Angouleme, upon whom he affected, as a man of authority, to impress the expediency of merely modifying the Constitution. The Duke, however, stopt him short, by saying he should treat that subject with King Ferdinand. Abisbal's treason, as far as public appearances go, seems to have been as unprofitable as disgraceful. Whether from his sense of the treatment he received from the Duke of Angouleme, or because he did not think himself safe at Madrid, he left that city in disguise, and was arrested on his route to France. The accounts from Madrid come down to the 7th. A series of a Madrid JOURNAL, called the GAZETTE, of that date, under the auspices of the Regency, has been receiv-

ed. It contains little else than the State Papers of this new Government. But these are not wholly without interest; every act of Government which they promulgate, tends to show that it is designed to resuscitate the Monarchy in the old form. The political institutions suppressed by the Constitution are industriously revived—even some, for the exercise of whose functions there is no present occasion. The principle declared seems to be, that no compromise must be made with the Revolution. These Papers state that King Ferdinand and the Cortes, were still at Seville, on the third: but their "private letters" are little to be relied on. The fact even would not be of much importance, as there would still be more than ample time for removal to Cadiz, before the corps despatched from Madrid could arrive. Some JOURNALS, both of Paris and London, treat this war as approaching to its close. The French Government, however, does not seem to think so: regiments are sent into Spain, with great expedition; trains of besieging artielery—the use of which appears not to have been contemplated in the beginning of the war, have also been sent off; and it is stated that General Vallin, who commanded the advanced guard of the Duke of Angouleme's first corps, passed through Bayonne, on a special mission to Paris.

THE ARMY.

It is understood that Lieutenant-General James Montgomerie, M. P. will succeed to the Colonelcy of the 30th (or Cambridgeshire) Regiment of Foot, vice General Robert Manners, deceased.

It is also understood that Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, G. C. B. will succeed to the Colonelcy of the 74th Regiment of Infantry, vice Lieutenant-General Montgomerie, appointed Colonel of the 30th Regiment of Foot.

IMPROVED SYSTEM FOR THE ARMY.—Major Gen. Sir Henry Torvens, K. C. B., Adjutant-General, &c. is now in Dublin, superintending the practical effect of the various alterations and important improvements which are intended to be introduced in the field exercise and movements of his Majestys forces. The Adjutant-General is the author of the improved system, which will, after it has undergone the most mature revision and correction, be promulgated to the army.

PORTSMOUTH, JUNE 16.—The 69th Depot from the Isle of Wight, are expected to do duty here. The 17th Regiment, Colonel Maclean, will march in for garrison duty on the 26th instant.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, GUILDHALL.

[SATURDAY.

RUNNING FOUL OF A VESSEL.

WILSON AND OTHERS v. FORBES.—Mr. Serjeant Lens stated that this was an action brought by the plaintiffs, owners of the bring Fame, against the defendant, the owner of the smack Superior, for running down the former while lying off the Nore, in the month of November 1821. The learned Serjeant said that the Fame was lying at anchor on the night of the 25th November, and men on her deck observed a vessel drifting down upon them. The Fame hailed her, and took every precaution to warn the Superior, but without effect; and for the injury the former sustained the present action was brought.

Bryan Stratford, the master of the Fame, proved the fact of his sailing from Shields on the 22d November, and on the 25th he brought up in the Swinn, off the Nore in 10 fathom water. The Fame was 280 tons, and laden with coals. About nine o'clock at night he observed the Superior pass him to windward, and tack to the southward; and at one o'clock, on the morning of the 26th, when it was clear weather, he was called upon deck, and he then, at a mile distance, saw the Superior drifting with the wind and tide and nobody on her deck, though he called to her, and hailed with the speaking trumpet, and the whole of his ship's company (eleven in number) hallooed out, but there was no answer from the Superior, and she drifted and became entangled with the Fame.

Cross-examined: A ship could drift at sea, but it must be observed if there was a proper watch on deck. He observed her drifting when she was a mile distant; the weather was darkish, not cloudy; it did not blow very strong at the moment, though a little fresh. The Superior had nobody on her deck, and she did not hoist her foresail until she struck the Fame.

Some of the crew gave the same account of the transaction, with the addition that two persons ran up from the fore hatchway of the Superior when she struck the Fame, and said "For God's sake cut your cable;" and one voice afterwards cried out; "Oh, what rascal had the watch!"

Mr. Serjeant Pell, for the defendant, remarked upon the disparity in the size of the two vessels; the one to which the infliction of the injury was imputed, being by 100 tons the smaller of the two. The real question was, however, whether the injury was of a culpable nature, or purely unavoidable, and which human foresight could have prevented. He should unquestionably prove, that the smack had done all in her power to keep free from the coal brig; and that what had occurred, was entirely unavoidable, the night being, as he should prove, blowing fresh, and the difficulty of seeing at any thing like the distance mentioned by the plaintiff's witnesses, quite impossible. He should also distinctly prove that the Superior had her watch regularly on deck at the time of the accident.

Robert Duncan, Master of the Superior, proved that on the night of the accident he was aroused by the watch, which he had regularly left upon deck, and on coming upon deck he observed that the ships were just coming in contact. He saw a part of his own foresail hoisted, which was improper, as it increased the shock, and his people said it was hoisted at the request of those on board the Fame, the moment before witness came up. The Fame ought to hove cut or slacked her cable, and the ships could have then cleared. His words respecting the foresail were; "What stupid rascal had done this?"

Others of the crew gave evidence of the same kind, which conflicted with that given by the plaintiff's witness, and went to remove the culpability imputed to the smack.

One of the witnesses, in answer to a question from a juror, said, that the Fame had not sheered her helm as she might have done, as the Superior drifted upon her.

The case for the defendant being closed.

Mr. Serjeant Lens submitted to the Court the propriety of calling a witness, or asking a question to controvert the answer given by the particular witness to a juror, on the point of sheering the helm.

Mr. Serjeant Pell objected to calling a witness in this stage of the proceeding. He submitted that, in point of fact, it would be opening a new case.

Mr. Serjeant Lens replied that his object was merely to explain an answer given, under circumstances where no cross-examination could properly be urged.

The Lord Chief Justice decided that the qustion might be put. He thought explanation ought to be admissible in the case, if it were deemed desirable.

Mr. Sejeant Vaughan suggested that a witness should be recalled, and the jury could, by any questions of their own, attain the sought for explanation,

Mr. Serjeant Pell with great warmth, repelled this suggestion of Mr. V., and called it "insidious."

Mr. Serjsant Vaughan denied the application of the term "insidious," and said he would not suffer such an imputation to be made.—[Both the learned Serjeants, particularly Mr. Serjeant Pell, evinced, in manner, considerable perturbation of temper at the moment.]

The Lord Chief Justice interposed, and said that he lamented—he grievously lamented—these interruptions to business by most painful ebullitions of temper, which, he said, were not calculated to raise the character of the profession in the eyes of the public. Personally he must deeply regret the occurrence of such conduct; for his long acquaintance with the bar, and the necessary and natural regard and esteem which in consequence of it he bore towards his brethren of the profession, had always the effect of restraining him from interposing the authority of the Court. His anxious and uniform desire was to still these angry waves, if possible, and not expose himself to their force. It was sometimes said to him.—Why not interpose on such occasions? His answer was, that it was not in his nature to interpose, and his feelings restrained him. He wished always to secure harmony and peace in the profession, and to promote it by every means within his reach.

A witness was recalled, and some explanation given respecting the answer to the question by a juror.

Mr. Serjeant Pell, having a right to be heard again to evidence, in consequence of this witness being put into the box, rose to exercise that right. He said that he was happy in having the opportunity of addressing them again on a matter somewhat personal to himself. He hoped that he had the feelings of an advocate, and had not lost the feelings of a man. As matters of this kind had gone forth to the public before, and had been misconceived, he should avail himself of the present opportunity to vindicate his conduct. He should challange any man to say whether Counsel had ever conducted a cause with more temper than he had done, until he thought an attempt was made to take, what he felt at the time to be, a most unfair advantage over his client. To the decision of the Court he always paid proper deference; but when permission was given to his learned brothers to put a new question, he naturally expected that one of them would have put it in the usual way; instead of which, however it was suggested that the proposed examination should be left to the jury. At the moment he felt the suggestion to be insidious, because it went to place him, in any cross-examination which might arise, upon uneven squares

with the jury:—that motive being denied, he was, as a gentleman, bound to alter his first impression, which in candour he now did. He then said a few words upon the general features of the evidence..

Mr. Serjeant Lens, in reply, said, that it would ill become him to make the slightest allusion to parts of the address of his learned friend, as he was not personally concerned in the observations, out of which it appeared to arise. He might, however, be permitted to say, that no man living more regretted then he did the occurrence of such matters as led to the necessity of these explanations of a personal kind. The learned Serjeant then applied himself to the merits of the case.

The Lord Chief Justice, in summing up the evidence to the jury, remarked upon the conflicting evidence in this cause respecting time and distance, and observed upon the impossibility of conjecturing either, with any thing like positive certainty. He quoted a former case, in which he remembered a number of officers in the navy, of very high rank, swore positively that a particular signal to slip cables was made at twelve o'clock; when it afterwards appeared, from the evidence of Admiral Paisley, who was noting upon his quarter-deck the signals at the moment, with his time-piece before him, and his clerk by his side noting down occurrences, that the particular signal, instead of being given at twelve o'clock, was given at one o'clock. No imputation of intending to deceive could possibly be applied to any of the witnesses, who were men of rank and the highest honour; it only showed the difficulty of fixing, by conjecture, upon particular moments of time, respecting which all were liable to mistakes. After some observations upon the case before the Court, which his Lordship left entirely to the jury, he remarked, with reference to the interposition of personal feelings in this cause, that he should be sincerely and unfeignedly sorry if, on any occassion, one word dropped from him which was calculated to hurt the feelings of any gentleman at the bar. If he were conscious of having dropped such a word, he should freely avow it, and say so without hesitation. It may happen to Counsel at the bar to fall into error, and knowingly to continue wrong, from a too close adherence to false notions of the world, which might be deemed to preclude him from properly retracting. A Judge, however, was placed entirely in a different stuation; for placed as he was, nothing could nor ought to prevent him from giving the fullest explanation, whenever such explanation, under any circumstances, was called for. With reference to what passed he was under no necessity of explaining any observation which he had felt it his duty to make; but he begged to say, that he did not mean to point his observations to one gentleman more than to another. He lamented, and must ever lament, when personal differences arose at the bar. With the profession he had ever lived so as to be inspired for the members of it with unceasing and affectionate regard and esteem. These feelings he still retained; nothing should ever alter them: his only wish now, and at all times, must be, that the gentlemen of the bar would all live, both there and elsewhere, on the best possible terms of harmony and reconciliation.

Mr. Sergeant Pell had left Court previous to his lordships observations, which evidently made a deep impression upon all present.

The jury retired for three quarters of an hour, and then found a verdict for the defendant.

[*The Observer,*]

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

APRIL 29.

ADJOURNED DEBATE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS AND POLICY.

(Continued from our last, page 752.)

Mr. J. WILLIAMS and Mr. W. WILLIAMS rose together, which occasioned considerable laughter; the former Gentleman, however, having first caught the Speaker's eye, proceeded, He expressed his surprise that none of his Majesty's Ministers had yet addressed the House on this question, but said that he supposed, from the cheers with which they had received the speech of the Honourable Member for Cumberland, that they remained satisfied with that Honourable Gentleman's arguments. The question on which the House were called upon to decide appeared to him (Mr. Williams) to be reduced to a comparatively small compass. At least this was certain, that from the commencement of the debates on the subject, from the evening when the Right Honourable the Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs, in all the forms of oratory, and with some of the ceremonies of religion, expressed his disapprobation of the invasion of Spain down to the present moment, there had been but one opinion and he was proud to say it, as to the nature, quality, and character of the enterprise undertaken by France against the Spanish people. Every Hon. Gent. from first to last had spoken of that enterprise in a tone and in language befitting an English House of Commons [hear, hear!] It was acknowledged by all that the conduct of France was in every respect calculated to excite odium and execration, that it united in itself all that was detestable in hypocrisy, and all that was disgusting in violence. That being so, it seemed to follow, of course, that at least a stronger tone of remonstrance, one more suitable to the gross injustice and flagrant atrocity of the case, might have been demanded from his Majesty's Ministers; and that if such a tone could with prudence have been adopted, the occasion was one which fully required it. The only question, then, which remained behind was the question of prudence. For notwithstanding the cheers with which the Hon. Gentlemen opposite received the speech of the Honourable Member for Cumberland, he (Mr. Williams) denied there was any such question before the House as the plain and simple one "are you now for peace or war?" Such an argument was merely diverting the attention of the House from the real subject before it. It was giving the go by to the material question to be determined. The true question was not, whether, if other language had been adopted in the negociation, it might or might not have been followed by war: but whether the present tranquillity which had been purchased by the mild language which had been used (for if any violent language had been used it was to the unoffending party,) was worth half a years's purchase if there was any reason to apprehend that a tone of a firmer nature might have prevented the breach of the peace of Europe, from which such dreadful and extensive consequences might be expected to follow, then he contended the Hon. Gentlemen opposite would gain nothing by turning round and asking whether his Honourable Friend and those who thought with him were for peace or war? He maintained that firmer language ought to have been held by his Majesty's Government. The question was not whether or not firmer language would have prevented the invasion of Spain? That breach of the peace of Europe we knew had been committed, and where the war would stop who could say? He would now beg leave to refer to a few of the documents, in explanation of the reasons which induced him to support his Honourable friend's motion. In the first place, he wished to call the attention of the house to the very different manner in which the two, now unfortunately contending parties, had treated the attempt at interference on the part of this country to preserve peace. In the dispatch from M. de San Miguel of the Spanish Charge d', Affaires in london, dated November 15 1822, after expressing the gratitude of the Spanish Government at the determination of Great British, not to interfere in the domestic affairs of Spain M. de San Miguel expressed his Surprise that the Court of London did not manifest its interest for its ally, by visible acts of friendly interposition, and then proceeded thus:—"The acts to which I allude, would in no wise compromise the most strictly conceived system of neutrality.—Good offices, counsels, the reflections of one friend in favour of another; do not place a nation in concert of attack or defence with another—do not expose it to the enmity of the opposite party, even if they do not deserve its gratitude. Such was the language of Spain. What was that of the French Minister? In Mr. Secretary Canning's dispatch to the Duke of Wellington, of the 6th of December, prior to the offer of his Majesty's mediation, Mr. Canning informed his Grace that the French Minister had taken several opportunities of expressing to Sir C. Stuart his earnest desire for the preservation of peace, and his wish to receive not only the support, but the advice of the British Government in his endeavours to preserve it. Here it was held out that there was a possibility of explaining away the causes of difference between France and Spain. Accordingly the House would find in the dispatch from the Duke of Wellington, of the 17th of December, that his Grace had on that day made a distinct offer to the French Government of his Britannic Majesty's interposition for the purpose of endeavouring to adjust the differences between France and Spain, and to preserve the peace of the world. He (Mr. Williams) begged the House to observe the respect which the Duke of Wellington's offer experienced from the French Government.—Not only was it contemptuously rejected; but as if to refuse it contemptuously once was not enough, at the distance of a fortnight another contemptuous rejection took place; and that be it remarked of an offer which the French Government had themselves invited. What was the language used by the French Government on the first of those occasions? The House would find it in the Note from the Duke of Montmorency, dated the 26th of December. After stating the reasons which induced the French Government to decline our mediation, it went on thus;—"His Most Christian Majesty, who was bound to weigh these considerations maturely, has therefore thought that he could not accept the mediation that his Britannic Majesty has been pleased to propose to him. He sees, however, in this proposition a new pledge of conciliatary disposition of the English Government;" as if that disposition had been doubted! "and he thinks that with such feelings that Government may render essential service to Europe by offering advice in like manner to the Government of Spain," forsooth!—and this from a Government that had expressed itself willing to receive the advice of the British Government! Again, the French Government immediately after held the same language. In the answer of the Viscount de Chateaubriand, dated the 23d January, to the further offer of the good offices of his Britannic Majesty, made by Mr. Secretary Canning to the French Charge d' Affaires in London, was a kind of an epigram of a certinal, as follows:—"France would not have hesitated, in concert with her Allies, to accept the mediation of England, if the discussion of specific interests were in question; but it is impossible to establish a basis of negociation upon political theories, and of arbitration upon principles." Thus it appeared that although France had previously solicited the friendly interference of England, and Spain had expressed her readiness to avail herself of if yet when the Duke of Wellington made a distinct offer of that interference, it was scornfully rejected, and his Grace was recommended to go to Madrid, where his advice was not wanted, and give

a lecture to the people of Spain! Accordingly, at no very distant period, novel as the proceeding might appear, his Grace seemed to act on the hint of the French Government. The nature of his Grace's dispatch, or rather missive on the subject, could not have escaped the notice of the House. The House would permit him to ask, whether it was not somewhat extraordinary, when one party, Spain, had committed no offence, had done nothing which even in the opinion of our Secretary of State, as conveyed in his dispatches, was not perfectly justifiable, and had expressed her readiness to avail herself of the interposition of England, and was nevertheless attacked by France, that the oppressed should have a lecture of forbearance read to them and not the oppressors, [hear, hear, hear!]. The Duke of Wellington seemed to compensate himself for the rejections of his advice by the French Government, by giving it in *extenso* to the good people of Madrid. And let the House remark the tone and language in which that advice was given. He alluded to the dispatch from the Duke of Wellington, which accompanied or followed Lord Fitzroy Somerset, in his special mission to Madrid. After stating that the family connexion between his Catholic Majesty and the King of Spain would occasion a perpetual irritation between the two countries, so long as the situation of the King of Spain was not what it ought to be, his Grace proceeded in the following remarkable, and in his (Mr. Williams,) judgement most lamentable terms:—"Thus, then, those Spaniards who really desire the peace and welfare of their country, must look to an alteration of their Constitution which shall have for its object to give the King the power of executing his office. I confess that I do not see objection to this alteration, either in the antecedent conduct of the King, or in the apprehension that his Catholic Majesty will abuse the power thus confided to him. "What! did not his Grace perceive any thing objectionable in the interference of France with Spain in such a subject?—What said Mr. Secretary Canning in his dispatch to Sir, C. Stuart, dated January 24th—"Assuredly, the more enlightened part of the Government, or of the Cortes of Spain, does not believe the Constitution of 1812 to be, in all its parts, usefully and permanently practicable. But if there exist imperfections in the frame of the Government of France, or of England respectively, should we consent to reform those imperfections on the demand of a foreign power, and under the menace of a foreign war as the penalty, of our refusal?" He could not find that at any period the Noble Duke (Wellington) who represented this country at Varona, had made any allusion to the conduct of the King of Spain, Did the Noble Duke recollect that that Monarch had at one period barely abdicated his Throne, and that when restored to it by the exertions of this country, aided by Spain, he rewarded his subjects by sending to the dungeon, or into banishment those Spaniards, who had been foremost in sharing the dishonour and disgrace of replacing him upon his Throne [hear, hear!]? Did the Noble Duke mean to say after this that he saw nothing objectionable in the conduct of the King on that occasion? He would now come to another point in which, in his mind, the advantage ground was given to the aggressors, while we took from the Spaniards the ground of defence upon which they ought to have stood, namely, their undoubted right to protect the free institutions of the country [hear, hear!] The Noble Duke, in his answer to the questions of the French Plenipotentiary, said as follows and he begged the serious attention of the House to the mildness of language used by his Grace in answer to the questions proposed by those abettors of the most fixed and rooted oppression "Such an interferrence (speaking of that of France in the affairs of Spain) always appeared to the British Government unnessary assumption of responsibility, which, considering all the circumstances, must expose the King of Spain to danger, and the Power or Powers which should interfere, to obliquy, certain risk, and possible disasters; to enormous expences, and final disappointment in producing any result." So mildly, so temperately, did the Noble Duke express himself in alluding to the conduct of France towards Spain. But, he would ask, was this the language of a freeman? Was it a language calculated to express the indignant feelings of a free nation at witnessing the attempted, the unparalleled aggression of France upon Spain [hear, hear, hear!]. But it did not rest here. The Noble Duke went on to state what he thought of the Army of Observation—an army which was first assembled under the false pretence of guarding against the introduction of he knew not what disease, but which it was found, by the altered tone of the profligate Ministry of France, was really intended to foment and encourage insurrection and rebellion in the Spanish territory [hear! hear! hear!]. Now what said the Noble Duke with respect to this abominable treachery practised against the Spanish Nation? His Grac's dispatch went on thus:—"Considering that a civil war exists in the whole extent of the frontier which separates the two Kingdoms—that hostile armies are in movement and in operation in every part of it—and that there is not a town or village on the French fron-tier which is not liable to insult and injury—there is no person who must not approve of the precaution which His Most Christian Majesty has taken in forming a Corps of Observation for the protection of his frontier, and for the preservation of the tranquillity of his people."—The Noble Duke, it would seem, believed the original statements of the French Ministry with respect to that army, to be true, although they (the French Ministers) themselves had the hardihood to avow the real object of its appointment, namely, to foment and protect dissentions and disunion in that oppressed nation. His Grace went on to say:—"But his Majesty's Government are of opinion that to animadvert upon the internal transactions of an independent State, unless such transactions affect the essential interests of his Majesty's subjects, is in consistent with those principles on which his Majesty has invariably acted on all questions relating to the internal concerns of other countries."—He called upon the House to take notice of the words here used by the Noble Duke. He said —"unless the interests of his Majesty's subjects," &c. Now let Honourable Members observe that the French Minister had taken up this very reservation of the Noble Duke, and had stated that "the interests of his Majesty's subjects (leaving in total darkness the nature of those interests) required that the Spanish territory should be invaded by France." This was unblushingly avowed, and that too while all required by Spain was merely that brute force should be withdrawn. There was one other view of this case, and one other view only which he thought he could take with respect to the negociations. Looking over the papers from first to last, he would ask whether there appeared any thing like censure or admonition used by our Government to the offending party? No, in no single instance could it be found in those papers, that we had disignated the meditated conduct of France as an atrocious aggression against Spain; in no instance had the Noble Duke, or the Rt. Hon. Secretary pointed out that such interference was contrary to the principles of international law; in no instance could he find that the truth had been boldly spoken; that things had been called by their proper names; that crime had been openly designated as crime; or that the language of our Ministers had in any case been such as would have the effect of affixing to the conduct of the French Government the true character in which it ought to be represented to the world [hear!]. He challenged any Hon. or Right Hon. Member opposite, armed as he might be with learned and voluminous folios (two Honourable Members on the Treasury Bench held each a large volume in his hand), to point out one instance in which our Ministers had held the high and dignified tone which became this country in expressing her opinions to France of the propriety of the invation of Spain by that Power. It would, he believed, be found that even after our Government had discovered their interference was in vain, they still persisted in making the same professions of good will, the same intention to mediate, they still used to Spain the same language of interposition, although it was too late to effect any good by it. He maintained that during the whole of these negociations, neither the soul nor the feelings of the people of England had been allowed to find its way into the Manifestos of his Majesty's Ministers [hear, hear, hear!] It had been reserved for the Members of that House to give expression to the public feeling, although too late to prevent the perpetration of an aggression which they reprobated in the strongest terms. It had been left to the Representatives of the people to express their warm and anxious feelings in support of the honour and glory of the country, both of which they found had been totally overlooked by his Majesty's Ministers [hear, hear, hear!] He would ask any Honourable Members to tell him what it was expected would be gained delay, or whether any benefit of any kind could be expected to result from the state of feverish suspense and uncertainty in which we were now placed? Supposing the war to continue for twelve months, who could say to what extent the projects of French aggrandizement might not extend? Who could answer for the results if France, in the lack of argument, were to call in the aid of certain sapient and profound Legislators from the Don, the Wolga, the Tanais, and the walls of China; men whose most forcible argument was urged at the point of the bayonet [hear, hear, hear!]? But would it be endured in England that such invaders should be allowed to over-run such a country? Would England stand tamely by and witness the subversion of a free Constitution by such barbarians [hear, hear, hear!]? No; the duty which we owed to ourselves—the faith which we owed to our Allies—must prevent us from adopting such a course. For who could pretend to say that Spain once conquered, France would respect the ideal boundary which separates that country from our ancient and firm Ally? Spain once over-run, what was there to prevent the invasion of Portugal by the French? The free Constitution of Portugal savoured as much of what was called Revolution as that of Spain. Why then, having relieved Spain from all the the horrors of a free Constitution, should France stop short in her good work and refuse to extend the same blessings to Portugal? But should this be attempted must we not be dragged into a war in defence of our ancient ally, and that too under many added disadvantages [hear, hear!]? There was only one point more to which he intended to advert, namely, the course which the Noble Duke had been directed to take at Verona. It had been said that the services rendered by his Grace to Spain made him the fittest person to act as her adviser in a case of such serious difficulty. Now he would ask those Hon. Members opposite, who imagined that war would be the inevitable consequence of the adoption of the vote of that evening to state to him what they conceived would have been the result had the Noble Duke been allowed to make use of different language at Verona [hear, hear!]. What did they imagine would have been the conduct of France, had the Noble Duke been tolerated to use the following language?—"I have given you my most sincere and impartial advice, and still you persevere. I have proffered that mediation which you sought for, and subsequently declined to abide by. If you still persevere, may you not calculate upon having England as your enemy? I have once defended Spain, and it may fall to my lot to defend her again. I at one time, defended that country against the legions of Napoleon—I shall not now recede from your boy army. *Contempsi Catilinæ gladios non pertimescam tuos* [hear, hear, hear!] Had this course been adopted his Majesty's Ministers would have done their, duty, and would have at the same time raised the character of this country to that pinnicle of glory which was her proper station, and which had hitherto rendered her the envy and admiration of surrounding nations [hear, hear!].

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER next addressed the House. When in an ealier stage of these proceedings, an Honourable and Learned Member opposite stated that in the course of these negociations his Majesty's Ministers were acting under a most awful responsibility, he most aptly described the situation in which they were placed; for it was impossible that they could shut out from their recollection that we had but just concluded a long, an arduous, and a most expensive contest for the preservation, not only of our own liberties, but those of Europe. Under such circumstances, it was impossible that his Majesty's Ministers could contemplate even the possibility of the renewal of a war without feelings of the greatest anxiety and pain. And when it was stated that war was likely to be renewed upon a subject involving questions of the most serious and important nature, affecting as it did not only the rights of nations and the freedom and independence of States, but also the particular interests of this country, and when it was further considered that war, if renewed, at all in Europe, was likely to affect a power with which we were in close and ancient alliance, a nation to protect which we had fought and expended much blood and treasure, then he maintained that his Majesty's

Ministers had, during these negociations, been acting under a greater degree of responsiblity than perhaps any other Government upon any other occasion [hear, hear, hear!]. His Majesty's Ministers well knew that this was a question which was calculated to excite, and which (as the event proved) had excited the feelings and sentiments of every Honourable Member in that House. They knew also that, if a different course of policy required it, the enthusiasm of the country would have enabled Ministers to enter at once into a war [hear, hear!]. But it was for this very reason that it became peculiarly the duty of his Majesty's Ministers to act with the utmost posible caution, in selecting the course which it would be most advisable to pursue. He could not therefore agree with the Honourable and Learned Member who had just spoken, in thinking that the mere question of peace or war was not at present matter of serious considerations, because he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) felt that the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers was to be tried with reference to this preliminary question [hear, hear!] And supposing that the policy of the country was this preservation of peace, then would arise the question whether the course pursued by His Majesty's Ministers was the best calculated to prevent that great calamity—a war. He called it a great calamity, because, looking to the state of Europe generally, looking to the state of this country in particular, he felt that if ever Ministers had a paramount duty to perform, it was that of maintaining for Europe in general if possible; but should they fail in that, for this country at least, a state of peace and tranquility [hear, hear!]. With respect to Spain, he must (without at all defending the right which any one country assumed of enforcing a constitution upon her neighbour) observe, that if called upon to take a part in the quarrel of that country, we must, in doing so, act with one portion of the population, and against the other [hear, hear!]. He knew it had been said on a former evening by the Honourable Member for Westminster (Mr. Hobhouse), that all the educated and well-informed persons in Spain were in favour of the Constitution, and that there only remained opposed to it the priests and the other ignorant persons in the country. This might be, and perhaps was very true, and yet it did not shake his (the Chancellor of the Exchequer's position. If the priests, and the other persons opposed to the Spanish Constitution, were ignorant, it was more their misfortune than their fault; but whether ignorant of not, we, in joining the Constitutionalists, must necessarily oppose those priests, and thereby cause a civil war in Spain [hear!]. In making these observations, he begged not to be considered as in any way opposed to the cause of freedom or a free Constitution [cheers from both sides of the House]. He knew not how he could pretend to address the House of Commons, were he for a moment to deny that the possession of a free Constitution was a blessing to Spain, as it must be to any other country [cheers]. Would any man venture to say that Ministers, in the course they had taken, had manifested any indifference to the cause of liberty, or had shewn any reluctance to extend to other countries that freedom which we ourselves so happily enjoyed? He begged to assure the House that this was not the principle upon which his Majesty's Ministers had acted. If they had shewn any hesitation in interfering in the affairs of Spain, that hesitation was much increased by the reflection that there existed a civil war in that country, and that the success of one party could not be achieved without the dispersion, if not the annihilation of a considerable portion of the population. England could have taken no active part in this dispute without placing herself between two contending factions, and exciting the one half of the population against the other; and this, too, without the power of securing success to the party whose cause she espoused [hear, hear, hear!]. He did not, he confessed, pretend to say that he looked to the present situation of the states of Europe with any think like satisfaction. He thought the result of the events of the last 25 years had given rise to a state of things on the Continent from which it was our interest to keep aloof [hear, hear, hear!]. There were contests now going on in Europe (not like those of former days, when the matter in dispute was the possession of some paltry province), but contests between revolution on the one hand, and the exercise of power on the other [hear, hear, hear!]. This was a state of things which he deeply lamented for the sake of the cause of liberty itself [cheers]. The House must perceive that they could not consistently embark in a war with Power against freedom, but they ought at the same time to take care that they did not side with revolution against existing establishments [hear, hear, hear!]. This was a feeling which ought to make every man cautious how he adopted or recommended a course of policy which would lead to such a result. From all that he had seen and heard, he was the more fully convinced that peace was the policy which ought to be pursued by this country. He did not mean to say that this country was so disabled by her former exertions as to be prevented from embarking in a war should her honour or her interests make such a measure necessary [hear, hear!]. But he felt convinced that every thinking man in the country would feel with him, that the real interests of the country required that we should, if possible, remain in a state of repose [hear, hear!]. Every man in his senses must perceive that we ought not again, unless in case of an over-ruling necessity, plunge ourselves into a war, of which no man could pretend to point out the termination [hear, hear!]. An Honourable Member had last night asked, why we should be afraid to go to war? "It would (observed the Honourable Member) be but a small war; we should incur but a small expence in fitting out a fleet with which to put down the navy of France. By this means we shall put down our army and put forward our navy." Good God! who was there, who, when once the flame of war was kindled, could pretend to point out where it would stop [hear!]? Once embarked into a war, who could venture to say to what particular description of force we should be able to confine ourselves. It had been said in an early stage of that discussion, that his Majesty's Mimsters had gulled and deluded the country, in pointing out the danger, the difficulty, and the expence of embarking in such a war at present. This he totally denied.—But they would, indeed, have deceived and deluded the country, if they had proposed to embark into a war upon the ground that it would be conducted upon this or that principle, that it should be carried on upon a small scale, and at a cheap rate, because the naval force only would be employed. This indeed would be a delusion, a gross delusion upon the country [hear, hear!]. For no man in his senses, if we were once embarked in war, could pretend to state what would be its nature, its extent, the expence attending it, or its probable duration [hear!]. Why then, if this principle was true, if there was something in the situation of Spain, if there was something in the general state of Europe, if, above, all there was something peculiar in the state of England itself which ought to make them cautious in embarking in a war, then he contended that these were strong, and as yet unanswered arguments against adopting a course except in a case of the last necessity. Then he said, that they were bound to look to and decide upon the alledged misconduct of Government, with reference to that principle. If it could be shewn that the entering upon a war, abstractedly speaking, was a mere matter of indifference to this country; or, if it could be shewn that we could gain any thing by such a step, then was blame to be attributed to his Majesty's Ministers. But, if it was once admitted, that peace was our policy, the next inquiry was, whether, in the late negociations, his Majesty's Ministers had taken the course best calculated—first, to prevent any war, and their efforts to that effect being unavailing, whether they had used their best endeavours to prevent our participation in it [hear!]? His Majesty's Ministers, were called to account upon this occasion, not for having unnecessarily plunged the country in war; not because they had not taken the necessary steps to preserve the peace of this country, but because they had not taken what were considered the necessary steps to prevent a war between two Powers—between whom there existed causes of irritation which had a strong tendency to involve them in hostilities. One Honourable Member complained, that during the late negociations his Majesty's Ministers had not assumed that high tone of remonstrance which became the Government of this country. Now it appeared to him that there was some difficulty in clearly defining and understanding what was meant by a "High tone of Remonstrance." Some Honourable Members might imagine it was to be found in the vehement declamation of the Noble Member for Salisbury (Lord Folkestone); others, that it ought to be couched in the violent invective of the Honourable and Learned Member for Winchelsea (Mr. Brougham); while a third would perhaps be of opinion that it was to be discovered in the refined and epigrammatic sarcasm of his Honourable Friend the Mover of this question (Mr. J. Macdonald) [hear, hear, hear!]. But under such conflicting opinions how were they to come a decision? It was true that nothing was more easy than to deal out the harsbest terms, the grossest invectives against Foreign Powers. But would any Honourable Member maintain that it would be right to pursue a similar course in diplomatic negociations?—Let him not be misunderstood; he was aware that every English representative had a right to use what language he pleased, without any other restraint than those which a sense of propriety imposed upon him [hear, hear!]. But it was impossible not to suppose that such expressions were used because they were felt, and because the person who used them wished to impress upon his hearers that they were deserved by the parties to whom they were applied. How then, he would ask, could such language be introduced into diplomatic negociations? Although they were opposed to the wishes and objects of other powers, and, perhaps, displeased with their conduct, still they must not forget, that those Powers had feelings and prejudices—that they had national pride, and national character to sustain. They were, therefore, bound in all negociations with Foreign Powers to make use of such language as was least calculated to irritate or give offence. Upon such occasions Ministers were bound to consider the situation in which they stood—and secondly, the objects which they had in view;—and if our line of policy was to induce other powers to abandon any course which they had adopted, how could we attempt to do so better than by using the language of persuasion? The Honourable Member for Westminster (Mr. Hobhouse) had last night told them that the Great Powers of the Continent were enemies to Revolution.

Mr. HOBHOUSE (across the table) "I said that the Great Powers of the Continent were enemies to freedom."

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER proceeded—he did not object to the correction of the Honourable Member—but if those Great Powers were adverse to the extension of freedom (an ignoble feeling, and one which he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer), did not mean to defend), still if we had to deal with Powers, who, from the nature of things, entertained adverse, opinions, it became our duty to shape our arguments in a manner the best calculated to carry persuasion and conviction with them. Nothing could be gained by invective, while on the contrary, much might be done by pointing out the

danger likely to arise from any attempts to repress that natural liberty which he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) firmly believed, must, in spite of all efforts to the contrary, take place from the natural course of things, and in consequence of the great increase of general knowledge [hear, hear!]. His object was simply to point out the precise situation in which his Majesty's Ministers stood during the late negociations, and to let the House see whether they had pursued that course which best became this country. Ministers having found themeselves united to those Powers who had at one time opposed us, hailed their alliance as opposed to France the common enemy. The great power who governed that country having been overthrown, an alliance of the closest nature was entered into, not an alliance upon an abstract principle, but emanating from a fear of what might subsequently take place;—for it was impossible to expect that after the convulsion which Europe had undergone, every thing could at once settle down into calm and quiet. Therefore it was that the great powers had combined. Our connection with them was of a singular nature; the war with France being ended, we could not turn round and say to those Powers, "We shall have nothing more to do with you." We could not to, use the words of an Honourable Member, cut the connexion. But while he maintained that the language to our allies should be that of persuasion rather than that of menace, did he admit that this country had made no remonstrance against the aggressions of France? Did he admit that Ministers had not forcibly pointed out to that power the dangerous consquences likely to result from such a course of proceeding? Did he admit that Ministers had not decidedly opposed themselves to the projects of those Allied Powers? No, the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers had been of a diametrecally opposite nature. In proof of which, he referred the House to the two last paragraphs of the confindential minute of his late Noble Friend (then Viscount Castlereagh), in the affairs of Spain, and addressed to the Courts of Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia, on May 1820. They were as follows:—"In this alliance, as in all other human arrangements, nothing is more likely, to impair or even to destroy its real utility, than any attempt to push its duties and its obligations beyond the sphere which its original conception and understood principles will warrant. It was an union for the reconquest and liberation of a great proportion of the continent of Europe from the military dominion of France; and having subdued the Conqueror, it took the state of possession, as established by the peace, under the protection of the alliance. It never was, however, intended as an union for the Government of the world, or for the superintendence of the internal affairs of other States. We shall be found in our place when actual danger menaces the system of Europe; but this country cannot, and will not, act upon abstract and speculative principles of precaution. The alliance which exists had no such purpose in view in its orginal formation. It was never so explained to Parliament; if it had, most assuredly the sanction of Parliament would never have been given to it; and it would now be a breach of faith, were the Ministers of the Crown to acquiesce in a construction being put upon it, or were they to suffer themselves to be betrayed into a course of measures, inconsistent with those principles which they avowed at the time, and which they have since uniformly maintained both at home and abroad."—From this extract, and particularly from the two last sentences of it, it would appear that we had determined upon a widely different course of policy from that described by some Honourable Members who had spoken upon this subject; that we had determined to object to any interference with territorial possessions, and that we had never in any way contemplated, much less favoured any aggression upon Spain [hear, hear!]. And here he begged to say a few words upon a subject on which much of mistake and misrepresentation had gone abroad. It had been often said of his late Noble Friend (the Marquess of Londonderry) that he had been leagued with those who were called the Despots of Europe, against the liberties of mankind. To those who had known his late Noble Friend as he had had the pleasure of knowing him, a refutation of such a charge would, he felt convinced, be considered superfluous [loud cries of hear, hear!]. With respect to the conduct of a Noble Lord, what he should say of the character of that departed Statesman would be short, he would venture to speak of his memory because he had a respect for his talents [hear! from the Ministerial side], and because he formed a due estimate of the services he had rendered this country [cheers from the same quarter]. Never perhaps was the character of an English Statesman more misrepresented than was that of his departed friend [hear, hear!]. He had to conduct the Foreign Affairs of this country through times of the greatest difficulty. He (Mr. Robinson) had an opportunity of seeing how that Noble Lord had met the difficulties of his station; he had long witnessed and admired the equanimity of his temper, the dignity of his manners, and the decision of his mind. Possessed of the temper and understanding of a Statesman, he raised his mind above little angry feelings, he combated and overthrew prejudices, but he could not work miracles; it was not an easy task for him to manage the complicated affairs of Europe, and to give satisfaction to all parties. No one could form a fair judgment of his principles, unless the difficulty of his situation was looked upon with an eye of candour. But with reference to the present question, two simple sentences in one of his State Papers would be sufficient to shew an unequivocal denial on his part, of any combination for the overthrow of the liberties of mankind, or any such abominable purpose [cheers!]. The document was important—it was not written for publication—it was not written for the purpose of making out any case—it was a document sent to the Allied Powers against the nature of their policy—and in it would be found an efficient, manly, and vigorous protest against the principle on which the attack on Spain was founded. The circular of the Noble Lord in 1821, after the transactions at Laybach, was fresh in the recollection of the House. The Honourable and Learned Member for Knaresborough had said on a former occasion, that that letter contained the bitterest sarcasm on the conduct of the Allies, He (Mr. Robinson) did not go with the observations of the Learned Gentleman so far, but he noticed the fact to shew that it was agreed on all hands that the circular of the Noble Lord contained a strong and unequivocal protest against the principles of the Allied Powers. The interference of the Duke of Wellington in the discussions at Verona, had direct reference to the principles contained in those documents. The policy of Great Britain was not to hold an angry tone, but to assert in a clear and forcible manner the principles on which the protest of Great Britain was originally founded. It was not fair to argue, that because this country assumed a mild and conciliatory tone, she left out of sight the principle of non-interference—that she yielded to any object of interest, or to any unworthy motive. There was one point which had not been much noticed, but which appeared to him to shew more clearly than could be shewn in any set form of words the part that Great Britain had taken and the sincerity of the opinions she had pronounced—he meant the actual separation of sentiment that took place on this subject between her and the Allied Powers. If any thing could induce the Allies to abstain from pursuing that line of policy which had been recently followed, it would have been the known declared fact, that a radical difference of opinion existed between those Powers and this country; that fact alone would have been much more likely to have operated on the councils of the Allies than any representation set forth in any form of words, however strong [hear, hear!] He knew not whether it was necessary to go through all the details and all the criticisms which Honourable Gentlemen had made on the documents before the House. It was easy to deal out censure, and to point out other courses different from the course that had been taken; but the question still remained to be disposed of—which, under all the circumstances, was the wise and proper course to be pursued? The Honourable Mover had said, that England might and should have succeeded at Verona; another Honourable Gentleman (the Member for Westminster) had said that she actually did succeed; he said he was there at the time—that he had opportunities of communicating with persons of all descriptions—that he had met with persons from the Don and from Tanais—that he had met with persons in a state of the greatest anxiety and distress of mind, deploring that they had travelled far from home, and all for nothing. He believed that the Hon. Gentleman was right when he stated that Great Britain had succeeded at least in one point; she did succeed in having this principle established, that the war was not to be considered as growing out of the principle of European policy, but simply and merely as a war between France and Spain [hear, hear!]. If any thing could have prevented a war, it was the success with which that point had been urged. But how was that success obtained? Not by the loud and violent tone of remonstrance which Honourable Gentlemen had said Great Britain ought to have held. He denied, however, that England did not remonstrate—she did so in a firm though certainly not in a hostile manner. She took that course which was likely to be most useful and most successful. Not having succeeded in prevailing on France to give up the idea of making an attack on Spain, it w said by Honourable Gentlemen that England ought to have retired—that she ought not farther to interfere. He took a different view of the subject: whilst any hope remained, he thought it was honourable to Great Britain to make a last attempt to bring about if possible a reconciliation. Where the slightest hope remained it was the duty of England by mediation, by good offices, to heal the breach, and, if possible, to prevent a war—that duty she owed to the peace of Europe—to herself—but not so much with a view to herself, as to France and Spain. He said France and Spain, because he never would admit, that in the discussion of the question, England was totally to overlook the fair interests of France. What he meant by that interest was, the security and maintenance of a fair constitutional monarchy in that country [hear, hear, hear!], and undoubtedly in his view the maintenance of the family who at present sit on the throne of that country was an object, under existing circumstances, of great interest to Europe.—It was said that the House of Bourbon was the ancient enemy of England—undoubtedly that great power was the natural rival of England—it was often opposed to England, and in the nature of things it would be opposed again, but it did not therefore follow that the interests of France were to be sacrificed. England was, should support her attitude amongst nations, not by the force of her vigour and her virture, and not by depressing other states. It was his opinion that England would always act on a just and sound principle, by supporting the existence of a regular Government in France, and if at all practical, by supporting the existing family upon the Throne of that Country. England, in the course of the late negociations, had in view not only the interests of Spain, but of France, and acting upon that view, while the smallest hope remained of peace, she did right to offer her mediation, and to do all in her power to prevent, if possible, a war. He did not mean to say that when these last efforts were made the Government of England entertained any very sanguine hope that their mediation would have been successful. In the situation of things which had been described, Spain asked for the advice of England, and requested of her Government to promote conciliation. France had also called upon the friendly assistance of that Government—a fact which was subsequently urged as affording a proof that she did not wish to plunge into a war with Spain, if war could be avoided. He (Mr.

Robinson) firmly believed it. He did not believe that the Government of France was so anxious to commence a crusade against Spain as some Honourable Gentlemen represented. It was said that if it were not unwise to decline further interference. England was at least in fault for the mode of interference which she had subsequently adopted. It was said that England advised Spain to modify her institutions. Now he would, in the first place, observe, that if Spain had not desired the interference of Great Britain—if she had not called for her advice, it might not be right under the circumstances for England to have tendered her suggestions. But England was called upon to act—called upon by Spain; and the question was, whether the advice she gave was, under the circumstances, deserving approbation or censure? England stood, as it were, between two persons, both of whom had applied to her, both of whom were strongly opposed to each other. England, as the third party, saw from the nature of the dispute, and from the temper of the parties, that there was no chance of reconcilation, unless some concession was made. Concession she clearly saw was the price to be paid for reconciliation. England advised nothing disparaging to Spain—nothing that could sink her character or encroach upon her independence. England advised Spain not to yield to any threat of France, not to depart from the high tone of independence which it was necessary for her honour and security to maintain; but it was one thing not to yield to any demand of France, and another thing to listen to the amicable and friendly suggestions of Great Britain. Spain, however, rejected the proposition as inadmissible, and the negociation terminated. England during that negociation never advised Spain to do any thing that in the remotest degree would compromise her independence, and, least of all, was she ever advised to attend to the sentiments contained in the Speech of the King of France—sentiments, which, he agreed with the Honourable Gentleman, went to strike at the very root of the British Constitution [hear!]. But the Members of Administration were taunted because they relied on the assurances of France, and Gentleman talked of England having been disappointed and deceived with regard to the policy which France subsequently pursued; he did not mean to deny that the line of policy which France ultimately adopted excited great surprise on the part of the British Cabinet, but he did not believe that France intended deception. It would be hard to charge a party with deception who was in the habit of changing its mind day after day [hear, hear!. So changeable on the subject of the war was the French Counsels, that the Government of that country was not prepared at one day to answer for the opinions it might entertain on the next [hear, hear!]. Upon the whole of the case, it was his decided opinion, that the course which England had taken was one most likely to gain the great object she had in view, namely, the prevention of hostilities; he was convinced, that the general feeling of the country upon this important question approved of that course; he hoped, therefore, that the House would reject the Address moved by his Honourable Friend; that they would not consent to expose to general condemnation the conduct of those who maintained throughout those difficult and arduous negociations the peace, honour, and interest of the country [loud cheers from the Ministerial side of the House].

Sir J. MACKINGTOSH next addressed the Chair. He rose (he said) to make some observations upon the important subject under the consideration of the House, and he hoped for their attention, whilst he endeavoured to express his views and sentiments. Although he was by no means satisfied with the tone and contents of the Papers that had been laid on the Table of that House, nor with the defence, able as it was, that had been made for Ministers; yet the result of the debate, as far as it had proceeded, was very satisfactory to his mind. From every part of that House he had heard but one sentiment—he had withnessed but one unanimous concurrence of reprobation of the infamous and atrocious attack of France against the brave and unoffending people of Spain [hear, hear!] He had heard with satisfaction the Members for the City of London and Yorkshire, who, to the respect that was due to their own opinions, added the weight of those sentiments and feelings they represented on this question, openly pronounce the conduct of France as worthy of execration [hear, hear, hear!]. Another Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Bankes) possessed of great weight in this House, and known to be the advocate of peace, did not hesitate to say, the conduct and objects of France excited his indignation. That Honourable Gentleman brought to his recollection the views of another great advocate for peace, pronounced in one of the most ancient of all assemblies, and described by one of the greatest of Poets—the speech of that celebrated personage resembled that of the Honourable Gentleman in every thing but the justice of its animosity:—

"I should be much for open war, O Peers.
As not behind in hate; if what was urged,
Main reason, to persuade immediate war,
Did not dissuade me most, and seem to cast
Ominous conjecture on the whole success!
When he who most excels in fact of arms;
In what he counsels, and in what excels,
Mistrustful grounds his courage on despair."

He (Sir James) had also heard with feelings of great satisfaction, the sentiments of a Noble Lord who addressed the House on the preceding night, and whose speech gave so much promise of talent. That Noble Lord had justly said that the conduct of France in this shameful aggression partook of a demoniac frenzy. His Honourable Friend (the Member for Bramber) whose censure derived a weight, not only from his great character, but from the general mildness of his manner, and the habitual moderation of his language, that Honourable Member told the House that the language of principle and honour were no longer intelligible in France; that country, once the seat of chivalry and honour, was no longer to be trusted, and could no longer be respected Such were the opinions expressed during the progress of the debate—expressed by men known for the general moderation of their language. If there were persons, who unfortunately, harboured different views—who could not sympathise in the generous sentiments expressed on every side of that House, but turned aside in order to adopt the obnoxious opinions which had been professed elsewhere; he hoped that the public voice expressed by the Representatives of the people in Parliament, might, silence, though it could not correct them. Whilst he thus expressed his concurrence in most of what had been uttered in that House last night, he could not but express his astonishment that language should have fallen from any quarter expressive of indifference in the fortunes of Spain He (Sir James) could easily account for a difference of opinion on public acts—on principles of public policy; but an indifference—a want of feeling in a case like that which was now pending, he could not have expected from an Englishman. He could not have conceived it possible that any man could look with cold indifference on a flagrant violation of the laws of nations—on an open and profligate attack on the liberties of mankind. It was difficult to find language adequate to describe a crime so atrocious; the man who could in any way approve of it deserved to be considered in the light of an accomplice—deserved to be branded as one who violated a high moral principle, and sanctioned a great crime against God and man. He lamented that England had not taken, in the first instance, a firm and decided tone. A Right Honourable Gentleman had taken credit for the subdued and mild tone which Ministers adopted at Verona; but it was not when the liberties of a free people were about to be violated—when the principles on which the free Constitution of England rested were openly assailed—that the mild and delicate language of the drawing room ought to be held by the Representatives of Great Britain—that nice and measured tone, expressive more of a sense of weakness or of apathy, than of true dignity of a great nation, brought to his recollection the satirical description of Mr. Pope—

"But Horace, Sir, was delicate, was nice
Bubo observes, he lash'd no sort of *vice;*
Horace would say, Sir Bil y *serv'd the Crown,*
Blunt could *do business,* H-ggins *knew the town;*
In Sappho touch the *failings of the sex,*
In rev'rend Bishops note some *small neglects.*"

That was not the tone which the Government ought to take, which the Gentlemen of an English House of Commons would hold—an example of that sort, if it succeeded, would tend to the corruption of mankind; if it failed, it could not but bring down contempt on those who would be bad enough to set it. He did not hesitate to say that he was shocked at the cold tone of the British Minister at Verona. The gentle terms of disapprobation which England ventured to utter were just as properly applied as if some easy moralist were to say that the practice of picking pockets was rather taking too great a liberty with the property of others—that the crime of murder in the present state of England would be dangerous. That delicate and polite language, however fitted for the drawing-rooms at Verona, was by no means fit for the rustic squires and the plain burgesses, who represented the people of England in that House. How would the ancestors of the English people act on a similar occasion? It had been said, that the Protest of England, in the first instance, was firm and expressive; but it was a remarkable fact, that as topics enlarged, that as the unprincipled views of the Allied Powers displayed themselves, the tone of the English Minister became subdued, until at length he scarcely noticed the shameful violation of the law of nations—of the rights of justice and humanity.—The Honourable Member, in one of the ablest speeches he had ever heard, had truly said, that the question before the House was not a question as to peace or war, but it was a question as to the conduct of those who conducted the late negociation. The answer that had been given was precisely what was always given in similar cases—you must not question to negociation—you must not inquire into it, because by doing so the public faith of the country will be assailed, the sacredness of Treaties will be invaded, and war will be the consequence. That mode of reasoning he rejected—he contended that without questioning the Treaty—the conduct of those who made it might be fairly questioned. The House of Commons were not to consider whether Treaties once entered on were to be preserved—that case could not be examined. But the conduct of the Minister—his acts in the months of October, November, and December last were fairly open to inquiry. Some reasons had been urged in support of the policy which had been adopted, the fallacy of which it was necessary to expose. In the first place they were told that there were two parties in Spain—they were told that the Spaniards were divided, and yet they were also told that the French would be certainly defeated. He would leave it to the Gentlemen who used the argument to reconcile the contradiction. It was urged that England ought not to interfere because the people of Spain were divided. Did England never interfere in cases where parties were divided? Did not a division exist amongst the people of Flanders when Elizabeth interfered? During the last war when England took so active a part, did not divisions exist in Spain? But it was said by an Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Bankes), will you take a part in the contest, and by that means make the war popular in France? To that observation he would make this plain answer—he knew nothing in this question about England and France—he only knew that in Spain there was a party anxious to defend the independence of the country; and a party who stood opposed to it: Whatever the power or the members of the first party might be, they were the only true Spaniards—the others were apostates—rebels—traitors of the worst description they were unnatural citizens—the hand of infamy put its mark upon them; they would be detested and despised in every country, where the love of country was considered a virtue—and its independence a blessing. He would not stop to ask who were for England, or who for France—he would only ask who were for Spain [hear, hear, hear!]? But it had been said, if England assist Spain, she will make the war popular in France. If the argument were sound, it would go to convict the ancestors of Englishmen of the grossest folly. Did Elizabeth for that reason abstain from interfering with respect to Flanders? Did Charles abstain from an attack on Holland? Oh unhappy Godolphin! Oh infatuated Marlborough! Year after year did you lead your conquering arms against the

power of France—year after year did you subdue them, merely because you had not the prudence to see that you would give popularity to the cause which your wisdom and valour were destined to overthrow. He would say one word to those Gentlemen who upheld that new doctrine—to those men of experience—to those who were so fond of dwelling on the wisdom of their ancestors—he hoped those Gentlemen would be so good as not to arraign that wisdom. According to their doctrine, England never could interfere to succour an ally or to prevent injustice. So violent was the hatred against her, so little terror did her name and power inspire, that her assistance was henceforth to be considered in the light of a calamity towards her friends, and her arms, which formerly created terror in the hearts of her enemies, would now only strengthen their hands and ensure their success. Different was the interference of England held from the earliest period of her history—from the glorious days of Cressy and of Agincourt, down to the days of Minden and of Waterloo [hear, hear!]. Never, until the Congress of Vienna, was England regarded in any other light than as the champion of the independence of nations and the liberties of mankind [hear!]. He would not trespass on the House by referring particularly to the Papers on the Table. It had been said that it would have been unwise on the part of England to hold what was called a violent tone—that the alternative presented was that of declaring for war, or of bending down to that point of degradation to which he was sorry to say England had descended. But did the House suppose that no middle course remained; he would venture to say that very few Members of tha. House, retiring for five minutes, would be able to suggest a thousand modes by which England could give expression to her opinion—could vindicate her dignity—could remonstrate against injustice—and yet avoid expressions of violence and causes of hostility. The Right Honourable Gentleman (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) said, that the Circular of the Marquess of Londonderry, in 1820 and 1821, contained a vigorous and forcible appeal—but the tone of the English Government became weak as the aggressions of the Allies became strong. So was the case after the occupation of Naples; and when, at the Congress of Verona, the greatest crime was committed that the history of mankind could record, the observations of England were confined to an obscure allusion to Papers—there was neither vigour nor determination in her conduct. It could not be forgotten, that when Italy was conquered, England protested against the act—but Italy was conquered, and England remained silent—she acquiesced, and she sent her Minister to the Congress of Verona after the Allied Powers had put her to defiance, and disregarded her remonstrance. It had been said that the affairs of Spain were not at first supposed by England to form so prominent a figure at the Congress. The fact might be so; but why were not the objects of the Congress made known to England before? Why were they concealed? But it had been said that England had gained the object she pressed—what was that object? why, to refer the cause of Spain to the furious and fanatical party who reigned at present in France, that was the object which they gained—a state of things which tended to shut the door of hope, and to put forth all the authority of the French Government in inveterate and implacable enmity against Spain. He would now, without going into any general discussion, make a few observations on another point. He had expressed a hope a long while ago, that the negociation would be conducted according to the best models of our history, with reference to the balance of power, to the faith of treaties, and to the principles of international law. He had expressed a hope that our own honour would be carefully maintained, and the independence of nations recognised and protected. But, in those papers, he could find no symptom of such recollections—no trace whatever of the independence of nations. They seemed to be conducted with a view to other objects, as if our Ministers were so well acquainted with the taste of Prince Metternich and his friends, that they would not venture on an expression so offensive as that of independence. So friendly was the temper of our Allies towards us, that we did not wish to disturb them to a war by any remonstrance in behalf of others or of ourselves, or by any impertinent anxiety concerning the balance of power, though it was manifestly endangered by the policy they were then pursuing. Whoever could think that the military occupation of Spain by France was not calculated to disturb the balance of power in Europe, must be influenced by arguments which he could not foresee. Some persons might perhaps conclude that the balance of power was an old exploded doctrine which we were no longer interested in maintaining. They might say *fuit hic sapientia quondam*, it was a matter sometimes thought of by our grandfathers, but unworthy the notice of their descendants; but before they stated this opinion, he would have them reflect that it was the only security they could have against extensive empire—one of the greatest curses that could befal the world; that it was the only security which weak states could have against the strong for the preservation of their liberties; those liberties which were the more exposed to aggression, as Great Britain had the singular glory of being the only considerable power in Europe which maintained the spirit of freedom within her territory, and spread it over her extensive dependencies. He could not avoid congratulating the Member for Corfe Castle on the juvenile ardour with which he embraced all the paradoxes he espoused [a laugh], and particularly that in which he represented the division of territory in Europe as a matter of perfect indifference. The Hon. Member seemed to think that a war undertaken for the maintenance of such a principle would be unjust, but could that war be unjust which was a war for our own safety? He (Sir J. Mackintosh) did not mean to contend that the right to make war, however clearly manifested, in any case constituted a sufficient moral justification for going to war. It was sufficient to justify them towards the belligerent, but not towards the people of their own country. A Government so circumstanced was in somewhat the same situation with the guardian of a minor, who was bound not only to consider the justice of any cause in which the minor's interests were concerned, but the probability of success. It was not enough for him to know that the ground was good; he was also bound to consider the chances of going into the Court of Chancery, and, after a suit of twenty years standing, concluding the whole with gaining his cause and losing his property. He did not mean to derogate from the dignity of that high and solemn Court, nor of the grave and deliberate Judge who presided over its delays, in naming so short a period as twenty years for any of its decisions. He had taken that period without much thought, and though he was aware that it fell far short of the fact, he thought it might be sufficient for a mere illustration [a laugh]. He would ask any one who had at all considered the subject, whether he could imagine a case of change of territory more likely to affect the balance of power in a way more likely to prove unfavourable to England than the occupation of Spain by France? He would challenge any one to answer this, and he would defy him to answer in the negative. He would ask whether the master of Ferrol and Cadiz would not have a power in his hands which he might exercise to the injury of this country? Would any one say that a war undertaken to prevent such an occurrence was inconsistent with justice? And yet to admit the contrary was inconsistent with the paradox of the Philosopher of Corfe Castle [a laugh]. It was monstrous to contend in that House that the adoption of a firm tone by the British Minister must have led to war. In spite of the gloomy picture which Ministers had drawn, he did not think and could not believe that we were yet so disgraced as to be menaced by a threat of war merely for stating what was the law of nations in the manly language that became us. To assert that France by her conduct was injuring the balance of power, that she was weakening our means of defence, and strengthening her own means of aggression, was a fact which he conceived might be urged without offence even to the delicate ears of the Despots of Verona. Where was the adherence to the example of former times, when we dare not call the usurpation of Spain by France an act of injustice; when we dare not even breathe a word, disapproving of a base and profligate interference attempted in violation of all right, and to the obvious injury of our own particular interests, as well as those of mankind in general? If he were to look for a contrast to such conduct, he would find it in the Grand Alliance, which was undetaken expressly to prevent the junction of the two Crowns of France and Spain. He did not wish to exaggerate apprehensions upon this head; he was not of those who thought it politic to weigh dangers ont by the scruple; but though the accession of a Bourbon to the Crown of France was not followed by all the evils predicted at the time, it was not fair to conclude that such apprehensions were groundless. The effect of such an argument would be to put an end to all caution. But what was the result of the Family Compact entered into between France and Spain? On the very day that it was formed, a Secret Convention was concluded between the two Powers, binding them go to war with England. Nor did it end there; in that very Convention there was an article to compel Portugal to go to war with England also. Portugal resisted, and we pledged ourselves to support her; but he was afraid that if we kept our promise, we had kept it "to the ear" alone. In that case, where was the faith and honour of this country? The only danger that had threatened Portugal, since the accession of the house of Braganza, was that which arose in the union of France with Spain. Scarcely had Spain become subservient to France, under the Bourbon Princes than the effect began to show itself on the scheme of European politics. As soon as France obtained the ascendant, the infamous article to which he had already alluded was agreed upon, whereby Portugal was to be compelled to go to war with England, on the ground that her situation required she should not act a neutral part. That was the first time that ever such a principle had been advanced—it was the first time that a geographical reason had been avowed as a reason for compelling one country to go to war with another Three times was Portugal attacked, three times was she brought to the brink of ruin, and three times did she maintain her fidelity at the hazard of her existence. With such claims she now called upon her ally, for whom she risked so much, to come forward in the hour of her need and danger with protection. And what did her ally do? Did she obtain for her the security she was entitled to ask? He saw no trace of it upon the papers. What was the assurance so much relied on—an assurance on the part of France that so long as a French army remained on the frontiers Portugal should not be attacked. The assurance was absurd and useless. It was absurd to say that as long as the French army remained in one place it would not leave it to make war on Portugal, but no security was given that on the removal of that army hostilities would not be commenced But what was the argument of that profound Philosopher and Statesman, M. Chateaubriand, to satisfy Portugal and this country on a subject of so much importance to both? He, the writer of love tales and romances, he who prayed the Gods to

" Annihilate both space and time,
And make two Lovers happy."

had discovered, in the profundity of his wisdom, that the distance of Portugal was in itself a security against her being attacked. It was a delusion, a mockery, to hold this language, to

(To be Continued in the Appendix.)

LITERATURE.

A few days in Athens, being the translation of a Greek manuscript discovered in Herculaneum, by Frances Wright, author of "Views of Society and Manners in America."

We will not suppose our readers so simple as to require any explanation of the innocent *ruse* practised in the title of this little book. Let them belive if they please that Miss Wright is a profound Grecian, and a translator of Herculanean manuscripts; we shall only say, that she writes English in a style which would shame many Greek scholars we know. Our authoress is already known as the eloquent panegyrist of American liberty. Passing from politics to philosophy, she has in this work winged her flight to the Porch of Zeno, and the Gardens of Epicurus. She conducts the reader into the schools of these rival teachers, paints their persons, their pupils their modes of instruction, not with an attempt at strict historical truth, but to give a vivid impression of the character and manners of the sects. The work is a sort of philosophical fragment in a dramatic form, in which the doctrines of the two schools are displayed with much fine moral eloquence, and slightly bound together by a plot or story. Theon, an ingenuous and ardent youth, a pupil of Zeno, while musing one evening on the banks of the Cephisus,, meets with a venerable stranger of most prepossessiong manners and appearance. Enchanted by the mixture of goodness, dignity, and wisdom in this personage, he accompanies him to his residence, and there learns to his astonishment, that he is under the roof of that Epicurus whom he had been taught to regard as a corrupter of youth, and a monster of impiety. Our young Stoic, after recovering from his virtuous panic, finds himself in a handsome apartment, adorned with exquisite works of art, and in the company of a number of young persons of both sexes. he took his place at the supper table, where the pleasures of a simple but elegant repast were enhanced by the "feast of reason, and the flow of soul." The grave and the gay were happily mixed; profound discussions were relieved by strokes of fancy; philosophy condescended to smile and jest.—while the presiding spirit of the master tempered the controversy, and improved every serious argument and every playful remark, to shew the indissoluble connection of virtue and happiness. The party at last broke up, and Theon went away, his ingenuous nature struggling with his stoical impressions, delighted with the scene he had witnessed, but half mistrusting a philosophy that wore so much the garb of pleasure. A second visit conquered his prejudices, and won him to the school of Epicurus. Still full of respect for Zeno, he goes back to the Portico, where he is arraigned by one of his disciples, as a renegade from virtue to sensuality. He vindicates his new master with the zeal of a convert, and while the dispute is waxing warm, Epicurus himself appears, and makes a mild but eloquent apology for his doctrines. Some few incidents follow, which we pass over.

It will be collected that Miss Wright's object is to contrast the principles of the two sects of Stoics and Epicureans, and that, as might be expected in a lady, she ranges herself on the side of the latter. In conducting the dialogue, she adheres to history so far as to introduce only known persons, Metrodorus, Cleanthes, Timocrates, Leontium, &c., and under the proper banners of their sects; but she does not profess to give a literal delineation of the doctrines of the teachers. Like Hume in his Essays, her object rather is to describe and compare those modes of opinion which spring out of certain natural combinations of character, and exist at all times. Zeno and Epicurus are types of great classes, founded on permanent distinctions of temperament, which develope themselves in one age in systems of philosophy, and in another in religious and political sects. There are always men who are predisposed, by great energy of charater, or a tincture of enthusiasm, to a high-toned virtue, to a morality that is lofty, rugged, sublime, and sometimes paradoxical. It is in the nature of such persons to court combats and struggles, to dread innocent pleasures as seductions to error, or as dissipations that detach their thoughts from higher aims. Carry these principles to an extreme, and you have the self-sustained, selfrewarded hyperbolical virtue of the Stoics, imperturbable amidst the accidents of life, conquering, or pretending to conquer, weakeness, error, poverty, and pain. There are again, men of a more plastic nature, who feel no inward vocation to such sublime and militant virtue,—who choose rather to wind round the mountain than to climb the precipice, and are more disposed to shun difficulties than to seek glory by conquering them. Their object is not to reject animal pleasures, but to purify them from grossness,—to reconcile virtuous habits with as large a share of enjoyments as possible. They hold that nature has painted the flowers, and illumined the sky, and scatterd sweet odours, and filed fruits with delicion juices, for a more generous purpose then to furnish man with new occasions of self-denial and mortification. It was ideas analogous to those of the Stoics which peopled the desert with auchorites, introduced fasting, penance, and sack cloth into the church, and made men lacerate their backs and pinch their bellies in the name of religion. The sprit of Epicurus though from its lax and accommodating character, less apt to assume the shape of distinct sects and dogmas, has certainly, from its ready concessions to human infirmity, introduced latitudinarian-doctrines and practices into the church. It has mingled largely in the wordly wisdom of the Jesuits—has generally flourished among the conscience-keepers of Kings, and has filled the courts of popes, and bishops, with pomps, masks, vanities, and impure secular pleasures. At this day, the Calvinistic and Arminian—the strict and lax classes of churchmen may be considered as the lineal descendants of the Stoics and Epicureans. The rigour of the former sometimes threatens to lead us back to the age of sackcloth and scourging, while the moderation of the latter has, at all times, a large portion of Deism under its wings. The great defect of the true Epicurean system was, not that it sanctioned vicious indulgence, for that was an idle slander, but that it regarded merely the quiet and comfort of the individual. It exhansted its art in furnishing expedients to elude the evils and troubles of life. But it neglected those higher duties which are founded on what Bacon calls *good of communion* or the good of the society in which we live. It was an express maxim of Epicurus indeed, not to concern himself in the affairs and changes of the commonwealth; and hence his doctrines have always produced time-serving or slavish politicians. It is on this ground that Bacon censure Epicteus for taking no interest except in things within his own power, lest he should be exposed to *Fortune and Contingence*; "as if," says the English philosopher, "it were not much happier to fail of success in just and honourable designs, when the failure makes for the public good, than to secure an uninterrupted enjoyment of those things which make only for our private fortune. And to this agrees the wise King, who pronounces *a good conscience to be a continual feast*; thereby signifying, that the consciousness of good intentions however unsuccessful, affords a joy more real, pure, and agreeable to nature, than all the other means that can be furnished, either for obtaining one's desires, or quieting the mind." Stoicism is but an exaggeration of this fundamental truth. In the eyes of a cold and calculating worldly wisdom,—of a genuine Epicurean, the noble devotedness of a Leonidas, a Tell, and a Hampden were acts of childish vanity, or pitiable frenzy, as if the objects of existence were sacrificed when our lease of animal enjoyments is shortened by a few years—as if it were not better to descend to the grave with the benedictions of the wise and good, and to bequeath a great example to mankind, than to repeat life's dull round, till disease or decrepitude lays us unhonoured in the dust. But we shall give our thoughts the advantage of Miss Wright's glowing language.

"Let Epicurus say, that he worships virtue, as virtue, and shuns vice as vice. Let him say, that he arms the soul with fortitude, ennobles it with magnanimity, chastens it with temperance, enlarges it with beneficence, perfects it with justice;—and let him moreover say, that he does this, not that the soul so schooled and invigorated may lie in the repose of virtue, but that it may exult in its honour, and be fitted for its activity. Fie on that virtue which prudence alone directs! Which teaches to be just that the laws may not punish, or our neighbours revenge:—To be enduring—because complainings were useless, and weakness would bring on us insult and contempt:—to be temperate that our body may keep its vigour, our appetites retain acuteness, and our gratifications and sensualities their zest—to serve our friends that they may serve us—our country—because its defence and well-being comprehends our own. Why all this is well—but is there nothing more? Is it our ease alone we shall study, and not our dignity?—Though all my fellow men were swept away; and not a mortal or immortal eye were left to approve or condemn—should I not there—within this breast, have a judge to dread, and a friend to conciliate? Prudence and pleasure! Was it form such principles as these, that the virtue of Solon, of Miltiades, of Aristides of Socrates, of Plato, of Xenophon, of all our heroes and all our sages, had its spring and its nourishment? Was it such virtue as this that in Lycurgus put by the offered crown:—that in Leonidas stood at Thermopylæ?—that in the dying Pericles gloried that he had never caused a citizen to mourn? Was it such virtue as this —that spoke in Socrates before his judges?—

that sustained him in his prison—and when the door was open, and the sails of the ready ship unfurled, made him prefer death to flight, his dignity to his existence?'

In justice to the other side, we shall give a short extract from a discourse of Epicurus.

"Examine the ills of life, are they not of our own creation, or take they not their darkest hues from our passions or our ignorance? What is poverty, if we have temperance, and can be satisfied with a crust and a draught from the spring? if we have modesty, and can wear a woollen garment as gladly as a tyrian robe? What is slander, if we have no vanity that it can wound, and no anger that it can kindle? What is neglect, if we have no ambition that it can disappoint, & no pride that it can mortify? What is persecution, if we have our own bosoms into which to retire, and a spot of earth to sit down and rest upon? What is death, when without superstition to clothe him with terrors, we can cover our heads, and go to sleep in his arms? What a list of human, calamities are here expunged—poverty, slander, neglect, disappointment, persecution, death. What yet remains? Disease. That, too, we have shewn temperance can often shun, and philosophy can always alleviate. But there is yet a pain, which the wisest and the best of men cannot escape; that all of us, my sons, have felt, or have to feel, Do not your hearts whisper it? Do you not tell me, that in death there is yet a sting, that ere he aim at us, he may level the beloved of our soul? The father, whose tender care hath reared our infant minds—the brother, whom the same breast hath nourished, and the same roof shelter'd, with whom side by side, we have grown like two plants by a river, sucking life from the same fountain, and strength from the same sun—the child whose gay prattle delights our ears, or whose opening understanding fixes our hopes—the friend of our choice, with whom we have exchanged hearts, and shared all our pains and pleasures, whose eye hath reflected the tear of sympathy, whose hand hath smoothed the couch of sickness. Ah! my sons, here is indeed a pain, a pain, that cuts into the soul. There are masters who will tell you otherwise, who will tell you that it is unworthy of a man to mourn even here. But such, my sons speak not the truth of experience, or philosophy, but the subtleties of philosophy and pride. He who feels not the loss, hath never felt the possession. He who knows not the grief, hath never known the joy. See the price of a friend in the duties we render him, and the sacrifices we make to him, and which, in making, we count not sacrifices, but pleasures. We sorrow for his sorrow; we supply his wants, or if we cannot, we share them; we follow him to exile, we close ourselves in his prison; we soothe him in sickness; we strengthen him in death: nay, if it be possible, we throw down our life for his. Oh! what a treasure is that for which we do so much! And is it forbidden us to mourn its loss? If it be, the power is not with us to obey. Should we then, to avoid the evil, forego the good? Shall we shut love from our hearts, that we may not feel the pain of his departure? No; happiness forbids it. Experience forbids it. Let him who hath laid on the pyre the dearest of his soul, who hath washed the urn with the bitterest tears of grief—let him say if his heart hath ever formed the wish that it had never shrined within it, him whom he now deplores. Let him say, if the pleasure of the sweet communion of his former days doth not still live in his remembrance? If he love not to recall the image of the departed, the tones of his voice, the words of his discourse, the deeds of his kindness, the amiable virtue of his life? If, while he weeps the loss of his friend he smiles not to think that he once possessed him. He who knows not friendship, knows not the purest pleasure of earth. Yet if fate deprive us of it, though we grieve, we do not sink; Philosophy is still at hand, and she upholds us with fortitude. And think, my sons, perhaps in the very evil we dread, there is a good; perhaps the very uncertainly of the tenure gives it value in our eyes; perhaps all our pleasures take their zest from the known possibility of their interruption. What were the glories of the sun, if we knew not the gloom of darkness? What the refreshing breezes of morning and evening, if we felt not the fervours of noon? Should we value the lovely flower if it bloomed eternally: or the luscious fruit if it hung always on the boughs: Are not the smiles of the heaven more beautiful in contrast with their frown; and the delights of the seasons more grateful from their vicissitudes? Let us then be slow to blame nature, for perhaps in her apparent errors there is hidden wisdom. Let us not quarrel with fate, for perhaps in our evils lie the seeds of our good. Were our body never subject to sickness, we might be insensible to the joy of health. Were our life eternal, our tranquillity might sink into inaction. Were our friendship not threatened with interruption, it might want much of its tenderness. This, then, my sons, is our duty, for this is our interest and our happiness; to seek our pleasures from the hands of the virtues, and for the pain which may befall us, to submit to it with patience, or bear up against it with fortitude. *To walk, in short, through life innocently and tranquilly; and to look on death as its gentle termination, which it becomes us to meet with ready minds, neither regretting the past, nor anxious for the future.*

Miss Wright's work bears a resemblance in its general character to the Travels of Cyrus, the story and the characters being merely subservient to the development of philosophical opinions. In her tone of thinking, she approaches more to Madame de Staël; but she is less metaphycical, subtle, and paradoxical than either. She is a better moralist than speculator, and though gifted with a clear understanding, her morality is essentially feminine, and is indeed chiefly the emanation of polished taste, delicate feelings, and a warm sensibility to the great, the good, and the generous. The book has many pleasing pictures of character, and fine effusions of a rich moral eloquence, but we regret that she has expended so much talent on a work which will not be appropriated. It has too little plot for the readers of novels, and too little metaphysics for speculative inquirers. We would recommend her to write a novel on the plan or the Scottish Chiefs, or Thaddeus of Warsaw, or Belisarius. In this department, we have no doubt that she would at once surpass all her cotemporaries.

Calcutta Journal.

LORD BYRON.

The following "Reflections on being about to read Lord Byron's M. S. Memoirs of Himself" is to be found in Moore's Fables for the Holy Alliance, Rhymes on the Road &c. &c., of which, a Writer in Blackwood's Magazine says "It is both graceful and touching—worthy of Mr. Moore, and I believe from my heart, as just as elegant."

"Let me, a moment,—ere with fear and hope
Of gloomy, glorious things, these leaves I ope—
As one, in fairy tale, to whom the key
Of some enchanter's secret halls is given,
Doubts, while he enters, slowly, tremblingly,
If he shall meet with shapes from hell or heaven—
Let me, a moment, think what thousands live
O'er the wide earth this instant, who would give
Gladly, whole sleepless nights to bend the brow
Over these precious leaves, as I do now.
How all who know—and where is he unknown?
To what far region have his songs not flown,
Like PSAPHON's birds, speaking their master's name,
In ev'ry language, syllabled by Fame?
How all, who've felt the various spells combin'd
Within the circle of that splendid mind,
Like pow'rs, deriv'd from many a star, and met
Together in some wond'rous amulet,
Would burn to know when first the Light awoke
In his young soul,—and if the gleams that broke
From that Aurora of his genius, raised
More bliss or pain in those on whom they blazed—
Would love to trace th' unfolding of that power,
Which has grown ampler, grander, every hour;
And feel, in watching o'er its first advance,
As did th' *Egyptain traveller, when he stood
By the young Nile, and fathom'd with his lance
The first small fountains of that mighty flood.
They too, who, mid the scornful thoughts that dwell
In his rich fancy, tinging all its streams,
As if the Star of Bitterness, which fell
On earth of old, had touch'd them with its beams,
Can track a spirit, which, though driv'n to hate,
From Nature's hand came kind, affectionate;
And which, e'en now, struck as it is with blight,
Comes out, at times, in love's own native light—
How gladly all, who've watch'd these struggling rays
Of a bright, ruin'd spirit through his lays,
Would here inquire, as from his own frank lips,
What desolating grief, what wrongs had driven
That noble nature into cold eclipse—
Like some fair orb that, once a sun in heaven,
And born not only to surprise, but cheer
With warmth and lustre all within its sphere,
Is now so quench'd, that of its grandeur lasts
Nought, but the wide, cold shadow which it casts!
Eventful volume! whatsoe'er the change
Of scene and clime—th' adventures, bold and strange—
The griefs—the frailties, but too frankly told—
The loves, the feuds thy pages may unfold,
If Truth with half so prompt a hand unlocks
His virtues as his failings—we shall find
The record there of friendships, held like rocks,
And enmities, like sun-touch snow, resigned—
Of fealty, cherish'd without change or chill,
In those who served him, young, and serve him still—
Of generous aid, given with that noiseless art
Which wakes not pride, to many a wounded heart—
Of acts—but, no—*not* from himself must aught
Of the bright features of his life be sought,
While they, who court the world, like MILTON'S cloud,†
'Turn forth their silver lining' on the crowd,
This gifted Being wraps himself in night,
And, keeping all that softens and adorns,
And gilds his social nature hid from sight,
Turns but a darkness on a world he scorns."

* Bruce.

† "Did the sable cloud
Turn forth her silver lining on the night?"—*Comus.*

BOMBAY—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, IN RAMPART ROW No. 4.
ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED
Gentlemen about to change their station are requested to give notice to the PURVOE *who will pay due attention to their orders.*

Appendix to the Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1823.

(*Continued from the Page* 771.)

say that so long as Spain interposed Portugal should remain at peace. Where was the security in this promise? Suppose (which God avert) that France should conquer Spain, the obstacle would then be removed, and France would hold the same language to Portugal which now she did to Spain. There was no pledge to satisfy the mind of any rational man that she would not do so; there was no pledge that she would not employ her money to foment disturbances, in order to find a pretext for her crimes; that she would not pour in her army to put down the anarchy which she had herself excited. Such was the protection afforded to Portugal for her fidelity and preseverance. What a chapter would this form in the history of our faith and honour. The country of superstition and ignorance had adhered to us to the 1st, but the country of reason and good faith had forgotten the obligation. Would it be contended that we could do no more? If so, why talk of our influence? The best way, perhaps the only way of defending Portugal, was by defending Spain from attack; but that unfortunately had been neglected. It was said that the King of France disclaimed all views of aggrandizement. This reminded him of the work of a Russian Minister, published some few years back, in which there was a dispatch, asserting gravely, that her Imperial Majesty Catherine had laid it down as the sacred maxim of her life, never to interfere with the rights of other nations, while the whole history of her life was of aggression and injustice against inferior states. It was a curious and disgraceful fact, that the Minister who wrote the dispatch containing this statement, was aware that on the very day he wrote it the partition of Poland was finally adjusted. He had not much faith in the promises of Princes, nor did he believe in the assurances of Ministers. He did not believe that if the arms of France were successful, she would be willing to vacate Spain, in order to appease the fears of the British Ministry. He did not believe that she would trust Ferdinand to the people of Spain. If that Monarch should ascend the Throne as a despot to the ruin of the liberties of his people, and the destruction of all good faith, France would be willing to trust him to the people of Spain. It was easy to imagine how France would use it as a pretence for keeping up a French army in Spain. Was it right that nothing should be done to prevent this?—Was there no fear for England, nor for Ireland, in the possible consequences of such a policy? It would not be the first time that France had meditated designs against Ireland. He had a letter of Lord North's, which, referring to that period when England suffered the disgrace of seeing a foreign fleet master of the British Channel, described the intentions of France and Spain to get possession of Ireland. The plan was to embark 32,000 infantry and 4,000 cavalry for that country, and so certain were they of success, that many of the officers were to take their wives and children along with them, in the expectation of making a long stay. The grounds on which they relied so confidently for success, were the promise of religious freedom to the Catholics, and the establishment of a free trade. England had wisely granted the latter at a subsequent period, but the other was still refused under an unfortunate infatuation. The Duke de Fitz James, a sort of Vice-Pretender, had appeared lately as an able commentator on the feelings and opinions of the people of England. He had told the world that no Englishman now respected the revolution of 1688; that though they found it convenient to talk of it in public with applause, they were all ashamed of it; and if it were to do again, would prefer the mild and equitable Government of the House of Stuart. But how would the Catholics view this monstrous inconsistency, that while we were driving the people of Ireland to despair for a wretched faction, we were afraid to remonstrate against the occupation of Spain by France? It was now no exaggerated fear to look upon such attempts against Ireland as the consequence of such an union. Such attempts had been made before. The Secretary for Foreign Affairs had declared himself willing that his policy should be tried by reference to the best maxims and the best times. The reign of Elizabeth was no bad æra to select, but he was apprehensive that the Queen would be considered little better than a Radical by the Continental Sovereigns of this day. Sir Francis Bacon himself, no bad authority, had wisely praised Elizabeth for the assistance she afforded to the Flemish subjects of Spain, adding, that she considered the ancient confederacy in which she was bound as a confederacy with the people of the country, and not with the Monarch of the troops who might oppress them. Elizabeth, who understood the art of governing at the same time with vigour and popularity, had thus preferred nations to Kings. The case was different now. We heard much of Kings, and little of nations. For his own part, he felt an interest greater than he could describe in the safety of Ferdinand. In that respect he differed from many persons. Of all Monarchs he was anxious for his safety, more so, indeed, for his, than for any except our own.—It was not solely in consequence of his Royal birth, that he wished and prayed for his safety, but because he wished to see that union of the spirit of liberty with all the mild virtues that belonged to it still happily preserved as a contrast to the policy of tyrants [hear, hear!], If the Spanish Revolution should ultimately fail of success, the example would not be lost to mankind. So long as they persevered in that merciful and forgiving temper by which their conduct had been hitherto marked, there was hope for their cause and benefit from their example. He envied the great patriot of that country the glorious figure which he made in the eyes of the world—he envied him the sufferings he had endured for that country—he envied him the genius with which he supported, and the eloquence with which he preluded her cause, but he envied him in nothing so much as in the feeling and delicacy of mind with which he consulted the safety, the comfort, and the convenience of that individual who had sent him as a private soldier to the fortress of Ceuta [hear, hear!].

Mr. BANKES explained.

Mr. PEEL said, that as he was in the situation of a party accused, he was sure the House would consider it a laudable feeling of anxiety upon his part to plead not guilty to the charge, and to state the grounds on which he felt himjustified in doing so.—At the same time, he was so perfectly satisfied with the able defence made by the Chancelior of the Exchequer, for his Majesty's Government—a defence not at all weakened by the speech of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman, that he ought perhaps to apologise to the House for offering himself to their notice. He would ask what possible object the speech of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman could have, except to recommend war to the House? The question was this—did the honour of the country require us to go to war? he would answer no. Did her interest require it?—No Did the faith of Treaties, or the voice of the people of England or Spain hereself require it? No Then, he would ask, if the argument of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman was sufficient? It was a fact that 10 millions of people were in favour of the Constitution of Spain, and that one million only was opposed to it, was it possible that France could obtain military possession of Ferol, Cadiz, and Corunna, or that it could prove to be any other than a source of incurable weakness? The Hon. Gentleman had referred to the conduct of England at other periods, but nothing could be more weak and futile than such appeals when the circumstances were different Why did Queen Elizabeth interfere with the Flemish subjects in Spain? Not for the purpose of assisting any abstract principle of liberty, but because it was her interest to do so. Under these circumstances she sent 20,000. and afterwards an army; but kept three towns of the Low Countries as security for the loan. We had assisted Spain when she was attacked by Bonaparté, but Spain was then invaded by a military despot; she was united in herself, and wished for our assistance. The Honourable and Learned Gentleman had referred to the case of Portugal, to shew that she was threaned with danger, but if Portugal was attacked then would be the time to perform our obligation.—Was it not sufficient for England to interfere when the case occurred, and when the obligations of faith called upon her? Was it not then time (he would ask) to extend that protection to Portugal which England had solemnly, stipulated she she would afford her? He could not but think, that the course the debate had taken was a little absurd; he contended, that the interest of this country with regard to those negociations was three-fold. It was her interest to maintain the peace of Europe, in the event of the peace of Europe being disturbed—it was then her interest to preserve the peace of England; and, above all, it was her interest and sincere wishes to prevent the attack of France upon Spain. By these considerations had his Majes y's Ministers been actuated from the very outset up to the present period. The House was now met for the purpose of throwing censure upon them; but did every Gentleman who supported the Resolutions, openly assert, that he would have pursued the contrary line of policy? No, it was merely a question of degree—it was simply, whether the tone which had been held by them had been sufficiently strong. This was, he thought, the general line of the argument. To be sure, the Honourable Member for Westminster had declared himself the determined advocate for open and unqualified war—for a war purely on principles—for a war in favour of liberty opposed to despotism; but he (Mr. Peel) for one looked forward to the arrival of the hour when England should enter into such a war with horror and dismay. He certainly hoped England would never be the advocate of despotism, whether directed against Spain or any other country. He protested, and strongly protested, against that doctrine maintained by the Holy Alliance of its right of interference with the liberty of nations, by the establishment of a sort of European police for the prevention of revolution wherever it was to be found, by whom, and under whatever circumstances. He felt it most incumbent on him to be thus explicit with regard to his sentiments on this subject, in consequence of what had been attributed to Ministers by Mr. Chateaubriand. He had thought that in the special case of Austria, that that Power was justified in the interference which she had used towards Naples. He had delivered that opinion, not personaly interested in its promulgation, as, at the period he alluded to he was wholly unconnected with his Majesty's Government. The French Minister said, that his Brannic Majesty's Government had thought Austria justified in attacking Naples and that therefore they must now think France justified in its assault against Spain. He, however, disclaimed the right of drawing any such inference. The cases, instead of being at all in point, were directly contrary with each other. It was quite unnecessary for him to call to the recollection of the House all that passed at he period of the Neapolitan Revolution. It would suffice to say, that it was purely

military; that the Neapolitans had been promised a constitution but not satisfied with that, that the mob had attacked the palace of their King, and peremptorily required a constitution in 24 hours. Besides it was well known that the instigators were not the aggrieved party; that they were not local, but that they only formed part of a general system, which had for its object the discord and anarchy of nations. Now he thought that no man would attempt to argue that the revolution, which had taken place in Spain, owed its origin to similar circumstances. The Honourable Gentleman who had spoken from the cross-benches (Mr. Robertson), had also been an advocate for war; he would have entered upon a war on a very novel and peculiar plan—he would not have had a land war; but entirely and exclusively a naval one. He thought, that if the hulks of ships, which were at present unemployed, were sent out to sea on this blessed undertaking that we should not be exposed to a much greater expence than the line of policy we had already adopted would impose on us. This might be all very well if all parties had been agreed upon a choice of weapons, but while France possessed the right with other nations of choosing her own weapons, it would, he thought, be a little difficult to limit the war to an entire naval one. With great deference he could not exactly understand what it was proposed to gain by this kind of maritime war of defence. He had certainly heard or read of a certain King who was famed for taking maritime towns by detachments of cavalry, but never since the existence of naval tactics had he ever heard of such a mad scheme as that of endeavouring to prevent the French from entering Spain by the means of naval force. What had England to hope for in carrying on a maritime war? She might possibly succeed in the capture of Martinique, whereby the quantity of sugar might be increased (laughter), but much greater results the most sanguine man alive could not contemplate. The Honourable and Learned Gentleman (Sir James Mackintosh) had been the advocate of menace; but he would ask that Honourable Member, whether he thought, under all circumstances, he would have run all the risks of such a course? and, whether, if the menace had been ineffectual, he meant that Ministers should enforce it? If he had adopted the first proposition, the second followed as a mere matter of course. The Honourable and Learned Gentleman, he was convinced, would never have used the language of a bully. He would not, he was sure, have subjected himself to the disgrace of backing out of the quarrel, under such ignominious circumstances. Then if he would not have so acted, might he be permitted to ask whether his Right Honourable Friend would have been justified in running such a risk? If our honour and interests required that we should embark in war, let us by all means do so—if not, never let us play that desperate game. With permission of the House, he would next address himself to that part of the argument of the other side, which attempted to shew that a sufficiently dignified tone had not been maintained in the negociations by his Majesty's Minister. Very studious and artful attempts had been made to confound the different periods of these negociations, and letters which appeared in the first page of the volume, had been referred to in order to bear out when France had actually attacked Spain, that we had not made use of sufficiently decisive language. The language of the Right Honourable Gentleman, in which he said that England would never be a party to hostilities, had been applied three months afterwards when the French had actually crossed the Bidassoa, when it ought to have applied to circumstances existing at the period which gave rise to it. He would divide these negociations into three distinct periods namely, the meeting of Congress, the return of the Duke of Wellington to Paris, and the King of France's Speech, and what had since elapsed. In doing this every man of common justice would bear in mind what were the circumstances under which the several dispatches were written, and what were the calculations of probabilities? Was it intended to criminate his Majesty's Government for the language held at Verona? Their object there had been to counteract the views of France in obtaining from the Allies a declaration against Spain. What had been the result? Was there such a declaration? Did England, or did she not, succeed in preventing such a Declaration? Mr. Montmorency had satisfactorily answered this question. That Minister had said, "that if England had not separated herself from Congress, the measures then in contemplation for the amelioration of Spain would have succeeded." Here was a distinct admission from France that she did not think her interest had been consulted by the part which England had taken. What was the opinion of Spain herself with respect to this very subject? An Honourable Member (Mr. Hobhouse, we believe), on the previous night, alluded to the dispatch of the Spanish Minister, in which M. San Miguel says, "Will not England give effect to the opinion which she entertains? At the moment when that dispatch was written, Spain was not aware of the part which England had then adopted; but what was the language when she had been made acquainted with the course which this country had taken? On the 24th December, M. San Miguel had said, "We are sure of England, and satisfied with her position." Did that Minister say that England ought to go to war? He never expected it. The utmost he required was our mediation. M. San Miguel said "There is certainly nothing to induce us to ask for such a mediation at present; but we are at sea, surrounded by danger and menaced by storms, and it is impossible to say that we may not yet rquire a friendly hand."—And again, to shew the satisfaction with which our conduct had been viewed by Spain, the same Minister had said in his dispatch of the 12th of January, "To England, who has taken in the Conferences at Verona so moderate and so pacific a line, it now belongs to crown the work, and to prevent an effusion of blood, which can be productive of no possible advantage to the interests of any nation." If Spain had thought that England had abandoned her interest at Verona, did Gentlemen think that Spain would have admitted the part she took was moderate and pacific, and call on her to crown her work? Since this period, his Honourable Friend had had the misfortune to incur the displeasure of another class of men—the honest partizans of liberty; but they would recollect that, in all the pursuits of life, although there were *mille curvatæ*, there was but one straight line. It was a proof his Learned Friend had adopted the right line, because he had steered his course equally between despotism and the warmest enthusiasm; he had balanced himself between the two extremes—he had taken that course which a British Minister, which a British Government, and which a British People were bound to pursue. After all the anxiety which those Negociations had caused his right Honourable Friend—after all the abuse which had been heaped upon him by the fanatics, either of the one party or the other; that Right Honourable Gentleman would carry home with him that best of all rewards—the consciousness of having properly performed his duty, and next, the approbation, the warmest approbation, of all the moderate men in the country [hear!]. The second interval elapsed between the breaking up of Congress and the change in the policy of France, which was avowed by the Speech in the Chamber. It was in that interval Lord Fitzroy Somerset had been sent to Madrid, which was one of those measures which had subjected Ministers to considerable censure. The third position was in the position of mediatrix which this country had assumed, ready to extend her good offices to either party as they might require, and if they did not require them, still to do all in her power to moderate the mutual irritation. France contended for the right (not of invading Spain, but) of maintaining the Army of Observation on her frontiers. Spain, on the other hand, attributed all her grievances to the Army of Observation. It was under these circumstances that England had advised the adoption of some alterations in the Constitution of Spain, at her own convenience, in order to induce France, on the other hand, to withdraw the grievance of which the former Power so loudly complained. Was it nothing for France to consent to withdraw the Army of Observation? If France said she did not mean to invade Spain, but that she insisted on maintaining those troops there, could England have protested against it? He admitted, however, that after the French King's Speech, even such a modification could not have been submitted to Spain with propriety But was it not too much that England should be made responsible for an entire change in the policy of the French Government? Those who agreed with Ministers that a war ought not to have been entered into, and were yet inclined to criticise the Papers, were bound to apply that verbal criticism to the periods to which they referred. But was it upon mere verbal criticism that the Government was to be held up to execration in the eyes of Europe? Surely they were not to be so judged upon a critical dissention from the wording of the dispatches but by a dissention from the line of policy they had pursued throughout—a system of strict neutrality. Gentlemen might depend upon it they would never make the distinction intelligible to the eyes of Europe. The Right Honourable Gentleman concluded by saying that it was because he thought the conduct of Government did not deserve that blame should be attached to it; because he thought, in the language of the Amendment, that the honour and interests of the country had been fully and ably repesented and supported—that he did think the House bound to support his Majesty's Ministers; for he affirmed, that after a conflict of twenty-five years—after the derangement of the internal affairs of the country for that period—and after all the expence which had been consequent thereon, strict neutrality was that course which consisted with the honour, the interest, and the independence of the country, infinitely best.

M. ROBERTSON shortly explained.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT said, that after

there had been so much discussion on the subject —after the Papers had been so amply gone into and detailed by the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Macdonald) who had moved the question in the first instance, and after the admirable speech of the Hon. Member for Lincoln (Mr. Williams), the soundest speech he had ever heard, he would endeavour to confine himself to a few general observations, as a commentary on the speech of the Right Hon. Gent. who had just sat down. The Right Honourable Member had divided his Address into three parts. In the first place, with respect to what occurred at Verona, he would meet him *in limine*, and say that on the face of those transactions at Verona a case might be established, which would fully justify all the censure contemplated by the Address. M. Montmorency had asked various impertinent questions, the acquiescence with which would have entirely compromised our honour. These questions had nothing to do with either peace or war—it had nothing to do with the conduct of the negociations, but simply whether we would conduct ourselves in such a manner as would convey to the minds of those we negociate with the sense we entertain of our own dishonour and injustice? England ought to have replied, that so far from France deriving any moral authority from England—England would throw all the weight of her morality, in fact all the force of her authority into the opposite scale, and withdraw from the aggressors every support of the kind. That would have had the effect of preventing this country from standing in the ludicrous situation in which she now stood—a situation which every one would feel to be ambiguous; for those who had been most anxious for peace, had made that peace more than problematical. Had they said—"If you persist in conduct so repugnant to the laws of nations —a violation of every international law, a violation of every kind, we must withdraw from you our Ambassador."—Such a declaration would have had the desired effect, and still not been a breach of that boasted strict neutrality. In the note of the Duke of Wellington to Lord Fitzroy Somerset, it was recommended that the Spaniards should make such a change in their system as to enable the King, as the Duke expressed it, "to perform his duties;" to which he added these expressions, "I confess I do not see any objection to this alteration, either in the antecedent conduct of the King, or in the apprehension that his Catholic Majesty will abuse the power confided to him" Could any one be so dull sighted as to say this, surely the Duke of Wellington, quick sighted as he was in the field, must have been as blind as a mole to the political courts of Europe [hear, hear!]? Was there any one not blind, who could honestly give this character of Ferdinand VII. whose conduct had been so disgraceful as a Monarch and a man, that there was nothing in his conduct which called for distrust [hear, hear, hear!]? He had dishonoured his mother, he had rebelled against his father—he had betrayed his country—and, after his return to it, had murdered its defenders [hear, hear, hear!]. When the Duke of Wellington said, there was nothing in conduct like this that should create distrust, could Spaniards have trust in the sincerity of his friendship—or could any language he used have the effect of conciliating them [hear, hear!]? In the instructions of the Right Honourable Secretary to the Noble Duke, there was a passage which had attracted his attention, it began in a most sounding tone.—"I am to instruct your Grace frankly and peremptorily to declare that to any interference, come what may,"—here he had said to himself, the honour and interests of the country must be supported. But

"what act is this,
"That roars so loud, and thunders in the index?"

that "his Majesty will not be a party." Never was so lamentable a fall as this which the Right Honourable Secretary took such pains to signalize—

"Excelsæ turris tabulata unde altior esset
"Casus."

Never in the treatise on the Bathos, or in any other production, was to be found such an instance of the art of sinking[hear!]though, indeed, it was imitated by the acts which followed it, The Right Honourable Gentleman who had last spoken had said, as others before him had done, that no one should vote for the address who did not think that this country should have threatened war in the event of the invasion of Spain. He could not think that, at the outset of these negociations, it was at all incumbent as a British Minister to let France into the secret what this country might or might not do; war or peace should have been left dependent on the acts of the parties. But when pains were taken to tell France that, whatever she might do, she had nothing to fear, it was impossible to believe in the sincerity of the desire to prevent the aggression on Spain. If they had been sincere in a different sense, sincere well-wishers to the Bourbon scheme of aggression, and sincere enemies of the interests of Spain, if we had been accomplices and not dupes [hear!], it was impossible to see how they could have more promoted the cause of the unjust against the injured. The whole of the Notes of the French negociators were written as if they were directed to persons, who, in their heart, wished well to their designs. It seemed never doubted that our Ministers must desire the success of whatever the Bourbons attempted. The communications were written in confidence, as if, indeed, there was something in this country, under the shape of public opinion, which the Minister could not conveniently defy; that the force of this country could not be applied to aid them, but that it could not be doubted that the good-will of our Government went with them,—Nor was this opinion altogether without reasonable grounds. When they recollected the scandalous aggression of Austria or Naples, and the conduct in respect to that aggression of a late Noble Lord, of whom, as he had said enough in his life-time, he should say little more now, than that his opinion was not changed, There was ground for suspecting the Government of a secret, but hearty concurrence in the principles acted on by the Holy Alliance. That Noble Lord (Lord Londondery) did betray the honour and interests of England. He had, instead of taking any measures really tending to prevent the invasion of the independence of nations put forth a State Paper, in which, as he usually did, he united the expression of a rule with the convenience of those who chose to violate it, and perfectly reconciled the best principles with the most abominable practices [hear, hear!]. The same was the case as to Piedmont; and Members of the French House of Peers had asked how we could find fault with their invasion of Spain, when we had continually permitted the same principle, and acted on it ourselves in 1793? It would have been happy, indeed, if those who advocated the strictest neutrality had been in power in 1793; they would not, he should have trusted, have so wasted the resources of the country in an unjust war that we could not now maintain our honour and our interests. Our conduct with respect to Parga, to Genoa, to Venice, and in so many other instances, was now cast in our face,—retorts which, if they proved nothing in favour of the Bourbons, proved at least how natural it was that they should regard us as the friends of their aggression. He contended, that if England was not to be blotted out of the map of Europe, if we were not entirely blinded by our love of the Bourbons—a love which certainly had not the slightest tinge of jealousy—the Ministers never could have allowed a Bourbon to invade Spain under circumstances of great atrocity than had ever marked an attack on an independent nation [hear!]. If this aggression was successful, there was an end of national law, and the pride of national independence. The efforts of the genius of great men who had striven to submit nations to the rules of right reason instead of brute force, and who had succeeded, though not as entirely as could be wished, yet happily to a considerable extent, would be brought to nought. If this conduct was unrepressed and unresited, Europe would be reduced to a wilderness, in which nations would tear one another to pieces in the best way they could. The small States which depended for their existence on the law of nations and the balance of power were swept away, The great States might be at any moment in hostility to us. Spain and Portugal alone were allies on whom we could depend, and it therefore was our interest to see that their independence was inviolate. The mode of arguing on this question was very extraordinary. The Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Peel) seemed to think that if the Bourbons had actual possession of Spain, very little harm would be done. It was supposed that the Bourbons who had made the Constitution of Spain the pretence for the invasion of that country, were to stop at the ideal line which separated Spain from Portugal. Was it possible to believe this? Was not Portugal more inconvenient to Spain, than Spain could be to France; and would not the reasoning that justified the invasion of Spain, justify, when the despotism of Ferdinand should be re-established, the invasion of Portugal? Nothing wat so certain to create war as the known determination to preserve peace, while that country was most secure from attack which was most ready to enter into war when its honour and interest called for exertions. With France in possession of Spain and Portugal, it was impossible to suppose that she should not be under the influence of the Allies who supported her in her enterprise. The power of the Holy Allies would then, it might be said, encompass us round about, and when we considered the state of our country—when we reflected on the miserable prejudices which kept nine tenths of the people of Ireland constantly excluded from the benefits of equal laws, it was a just matter of alarm that the whole military and maratime power of Europe should be in the power of two or three Holy Allies leagued to trample, every spark of freedom. But it was said France never could conquer Spain—that there were millions of hostile people who defied invasion. If this was the case, what became of the argument that war would be difficult and ruinous

[hear, hear!]? If we could have entered on a war with such allies and in a cause so ascertain of success, we had only lost an honourable opportunity of redeeming our character with little danger and at little expence. But he was persuaded that if the French Government had known or even apprehended that a war with England was a necessary consequence of a war with Spain. the Bourbons would never have embarked in that unjust contest. The Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Peel) said, what would the French care for a maritime war? Why it was not long ago that, because the French were aiming to possess ships, colonies and commerce, we were urged to embark in an unjust war as a false pretence [hear, hear!]. The conduct of the French Government in keeping up an army on the Pyrenees, under the name of the *Cordon Sanitaire*, would have called in other times for the interposition of England. Never, indeed, was any thing more base and cruel, more mean and unfair than the conduct of the Bourbons in the course of their scandalous intrigues, up to the time of the invasion; but he might remark that we had gone to war some years ago because there was a *report* of armaments in the ports of France—a rumour too, he believed, which was utterly unfounded [hear, hear, hear!]. But certainly if one power put itself into a state of offence, it formed a just ground for a demand for explanation. It was said that war would be very inconvenient to us at present. No one could doubt it; war was at all times an evil: but there was such a thing as national honour, and national honour was sacrificed, when permanent national interests were not protected. There never was a time since England was England, when this country would have sat tamely by, and have let France overrun Spain. It might be said that the pressure upon us was such that we must look home at. If this excuse were fairly and plainly stated, this country might recede without dishonour, from exertions to which our strength was unequal. But, it was disgraceful, that at the same time it was boasted that our means were fully equal to the support of our honour and interests—that at the very time we were holding this bullying language, we were shrinking from the consequences of an assertion of our rights and a pursuit of our duty [hear, hear, hear!]. It was said that a maritime war would be popular with the French people. Far as he was from disparaging that great and brave and enlightened nation, he should remak that it was new to his ears in a British House of Commons to hear that they were to be turned aside from their policy to consider the effects of their measures on the feelings of another people. But he (Sir F. B.) had the facts in his favour in denying the assertion. The Chambers of Commerce of all the trading towns in France had petitioned against the war, alleging as a principal objection the dread of maritime hostilities. He did not doubt indeed that the war would be most unpopular, because the French nation had a greater interest than any other people in defeating the projects of the Bourbons. The war was not waged by the French nation, but by a miserable faction which, when it had suppressed liberty in Spain, would return upon France to consummate the work of counter-revolution [hear!] Whatever evil was done to Spain, would recoil with double force on the people of France; they were not so dull as not to see this, and consequently in a war in defence of the independence of Spain we should have the people of France as well as the people of the rest of Europe as our well wishers and allies [hear. hear!]. From what he had collected during the debate, he found he dissented from the greet majority of the House, who thought that peace should be preserved, cost what it might. He wished also to preserve peace, but he wished rather to preserve the safety and honour of England (and their safety and honour were bound up together). He could not consent to purchase uncertain momentary present peace at the expence of honour and security, by cowardice degrading to the national ckaracter, and certain to lead eventually to more serious danger than that from which we now precipitately and dishonorably fled. It had been said formerly, to incourage this country to persevere in the late war, that a nation which had once been great could never sefely consent to be little; but never assuredly did this country appear so little as it would afrer shrinking from the responsibility and the glory of maintaining the post in Europe which we had assumed. It was said by one great man (Mr. Grattan) of a another (Lord Chatham), that with one hand he yielded the democracy of England, and with he other smote the House of Bourbon: it might be said of the Pitt Administratiou, that with one hand they smote the democracy of England, and with the other placed the House of Bourbon on the Throne. That Family, raised by the hands of our Government, should, if it were not as deaf to the claims of gratitude as of justice, should have spared its benefactors the pain of sitting still while it perpetrated this foul act of agression. It was said that no one should vote for the Amendment who had not made up his mind for war. He was free to confess that he thought England, at the outset of the negociations, should have frankly stated the consequences of the war. She should have said' "We are sorry for your plan we wish you well, and you will do well to remain as you are: but it is impossible that we can be witnesses of the violation of the law of nations which you meditate, without becoming your adversaries." All this might have been said without any thing offensive in language; there was no need of any irritation—the *suaviter in modo* was applicable. If this course had been followed, he firmly believed we should now have been securely at peace, instead of apprehending war. The Amendment, however, was more to his taste than the original Motion (with the exception of the few words which expressed approbation of the conduct of the Ministers), as it contained a more decided and spirited declaration of the conduct we should pursue. in the event of war becoming necessary. He could not however, for the reasons he had stated, consent to give the Ministers any praise for the sincerity or earnestness of their endeavours to preserve peace. He saw nothing in their conduct of friendliness to the oppressed party, but a constant participation in the efforts of the oppressors. Even the frindly propositions; as they were called, of the Duke of Wellington, though addresed to a Spaniard who was not a fanatic, not a Member of the Cortes or present Government, were said by Lord F. Somerset to have startled the individual in question [hear, hear!]. He concluded by expressing his opinion, that the best interests of the country had been compromised, and that the crisis would after all probably end in a war, but a war entered upon under more disadvantages and less honour [hear, hear!].

Mr. WYNN rose, and amidst loud cries of "question! withdraw!" moved that the debate be adjourned to to-morrow.

This question having been put, loud cries of "go on, go on!" "No, no!" "Withdraw!" "Bar, bar!" "Question, question! lasted for some minutes.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, much as he disapproved of the motion of adjourment, he knew well that a motion of this sort was sure of adjournment, he knew well that a motion of this sort was sure never to fall, as the Member who chose to propose it could enforce division after division. If the House would receive with great humility the opinion he had gathered from his experience, they would adjourn at one ["No, no!" "Go on, go no!"], instead of taking the trouble of dividing two or three times, only protesting as he did against the motion. He was extremely averse to the adjournment, as the question had undergone two long discussions. He was willing to offer, when it came to his turn, a few observations, and he only yielded to the motion because the Member who had made it had the power of enforcing it [cries of "Go on!"]

Mr. WYNN said, he had proposed the adjournment because he had thought that it was understood it would be necessary the debate should be adjourned, and, if so, it was better they should adjourn then, than at a latter hour [cries of "go on!" "question!"].

Mr. BROUGHAM agreed that, if the House was to adjourn the debate at all, it was better to adjourn it then; but he understood it to be the general wish to bring it to a conclusion ["hear, hear!" "go on, go on!"].

Mr. WYNN then withdrew his motion of Adjournment, and said he should offer very briefly his opinion on the question before the House. The Right Honourable Gentleman had no sooner made this announcement, than a general uproar ensued; cries of "question," coughing, and other interruptions, completely prevented the Right Honourable Gentleman from being heard, and he speedily sat down.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, the circumstance under which he had advised his Honourable and Learned Friend to withdraw his motion were changed, and after such interruption as they had witnessed he should give his feeble support if the motion were renewed [cries of "go on!" "question!"].

Mr. LITTLETON said, it was improper that a question so important to the country should be debated amidst the impatience that prevailed in the house, and he movedthat the House do adjourn.

The Honourable Member amended this motion to the following—"that the debate be adjourned to this day," which was agreed to without a division.

The other Orders of the Day were disposed of—Adjourned at half-past one.

[*The Morning Chronicle,—April* 30.

BOMBAY—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, IN RAMPART ROW No. 4.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1823.

	Amount received including Interest to the 30th April 1823.	Amount paid.	Amount with Account. General, exclusive of current Interest from 1st May 1823.	Amount in the hands of the Registrar.	REMARKS.
Page Appendix.)					
...n H. C. Marine, ...	25 3 00	1 0 75	—— — —	22 2 25	
...ornet 1st Lt. Cavalry.	155 1 86	10 3 09	—— — —	144 2 77	A Claim of Rs. 127 3 12 filed against this Estate.
...dow,....	1277 3 35	608 1 06	450 0 00	219 2 29	
Bernard Gormly, Qr. Mr. H. M. 67th Regt.	2012 2 46	100 2 52	1700 0 00	211 3 94	Claim of Rs. 56 filed against this Estate.
Wm. Twigg, Lieut 'd 8th N. I.	270 3 07	13 2 15	—— — —	267 0 92	Claim of Rs. 138 0 33 filed against this Estate.
John Hector Jones, C. S.	45 0 00	386 1 74	—— — —	—— — —	Rs. 341 1 74 due Registrar. Effects sold at Auction sales not yet due from Auctioneer, Claims above Rs. 2000 filed against this Estate.
William Parry, Architect..	8977 0 91	448 3 44	8000 0 00	528 1 47	Claim of Rs. 351 filed against this Estate.
William Graham Thurnam, Lieut. N. I.	4322 0 44	384 0 42	—— — —	3958 0 02	Claims above Rs. 6300 filed against this Estate.
Richard Reynolds, Lieut. H. C. Marine.	—— — —	217 1 00	—— — —	—— — —	Rs. 217 1 0 *due Registrar.*
John Henry Grubb . Ditto,..	—— — —	205 0 00	—— — —	—— — —	Rs. 205 due Registrar; 41 Spanish Dollars and 36 German Crowns unsold. A Gold Watch, Chain &c. with Registrar. Claims above Rs. 17,500 filed against this Estate.
Henry Jones, Serjeant H. M. 20th Infantry..	972 2 33	48 2 51	—— — —	923 3 82	The money in this Estate has been deposited with the Registrar before he applied for the letters of Administration, which are ordered, but have not passed the Seal of the Court.
Richard Watson, Lieut. H. C. Marine...	—— — —	—— — —	—— — —	—— — —	Household Furniture sent to Auction room; 57 German Crowns received. Claims above 8200 Rs. filed against this Estate.

BOMBAY, 21ST OCTOBER 1823.

ERRORS EXCEPTED.

R. WOODHOUSE,
Registrar.

Similar Schedule of Estates whereof Charge has been committed to the Registrar, but not under the Acts 39th and 40th, and of 55th of late King.

Joseph Venture Montano (Ad. col. bona,)	28491 1 25	2035 1 64	26455 3 61	—— — —	A Bill has been filed for a distribution of this Estate among the Creditors; a decree pronounced but the cause is abated.
Joseph Arratoon	5618 2 81	595 2 08	4986 2 72	36 2 01	
Meerjaim Shamier, (Ad. col. bona,)	63300 2 51	5607 3 34	57692 3 17		
Thomas Cooper, (Executor ex officio,)	4320 1 60	746 1 96	3811 0 74	—— — —	Rs. 89 due Registrar.
John Yeates, (ditto ditto,)	81567 3 87	75953 0 18	3222 0 72	2392 2 97	Bond Creditors paid in full. Fifty per cent dividend paying to simple contract Creditors now.
Esperanca Pereira (admr. with will annexed,)	4406 2 52	678 2 74	3695 0 18	32 3 60	
Robert Bently, Lt. Col. Eng'r. Corps(Executor ex officio)	23421 1 94	5520 2 83	18041 0 88	—— — —	Rs. 140 1 77 due Registrar. Claim of £4 10 0 filed against this Estate.
Caetano Simoens de Carvalho, ...	31840 1 10	2551 0 26	28950 1 59	338 3 25	Claim of Rupees 951 1 50 filed against this Estate.

BOMBAY, 21ST OCTOBER 1823.

ERRORS EXCEPTED.

R. WOODHOUSE,
Registrar.

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